The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,915 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LISBON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
PEMBROKE	3112	600	W. J. Webber	11th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	18th "
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
SCINDIA	1-HINDOSTAN	700	R. A. Steel	4th Mar.
LINDUS	3536	600	T. J. Allerton	11th "
ARIAN	3039	500	J. F. Hassall	18th "
PEGUANS	4401	1300	W. A. Seaton	25th "
CARTHAGE	4164	800	Mail Service	1st April
GANGES	4366	800	S. Stewart	8th "
MEDINA	3776	500	F. Hazelwood	15th "
GOORKHA	1497	300	T. Reeves	22nd "
MOORCROFT	3113	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "
PESHAWAR	3541	600	L. de Mestre	6th May.
SIRA	2041	300	G. L. Brooks	13th "
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Asandowa	20th May.
BENGAL	4732	900	W. B. Andrews	To-morrow. 24th May

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Sue. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A tender leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
COROMANDEL	3,126	800	L. Reeves	7th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3301	600	L. H. Moule	18th "
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Asandowa	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular inter. vals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 300.
" to Marseilles " 500, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	30th "	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5 000 800	30th March	1st May.
DANIELE MANIN	5,000 800	1st April	20th "
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORNEO	4,000	18th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886
HERCULES	C. Bechtiger	3500	550	16th Feb.
POSEIDON	G. Doucio.	4600	600	3rd March
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.
TITANIA	S. Morich	3500	600	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4000	650	7th do.
FANCHAL	P. Massa	3500	550	1st May.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess go aboard of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th.
BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600 650	14th Feb.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500 550	14th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE following departures are arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN CAMERON	2153	J. R. Kewley	12th Feb.
" GRAHAM	2236	James White	2nd Mar.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For rates of passage, &c., apply to the Agents.
Special quotations for families and parties.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st January 1887.

*This Steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and passages are granted at reduced rates.

BEST LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6 in. long, Cash Rs. 10-8; 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 60 each.

TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
Extra Large Size Rs. 24-0.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HALF-ANNA STATIONERY.

ONE SHEET and one Envelope Weighing under the half Tola.

EACH CASE CONTAINS
50 Sheets Cream-laid Note Paper, and 50 Court 8vo. Envelopes to match.

Per Box Re. 1.

KEMP and Co., Ld.,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. PACHUMBA, 857 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th Feby., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawar Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY 14th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the Shatt-el-Arab weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA, viâ GOA.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, at 5 p.m., calling at other ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 tons, on 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2075 " " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 3, 1887. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer CITY OF VENICE, 927 Tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL on or about 19th March. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bath Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 31st January, 1887.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for conveyance and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 8, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GLADSTONE BAGS.

IN Brown or Black Hide, with extra clips to prevent strain on lock, thus affording greater security. The most useful and convenient Travelling Bags made; being collapsible, they occupy little space when not filled, and are light and strong.

IN PLAIN HIDE.

	Rs. a.
16 in.	22 0
20 in.	32 0
22 in.	Rs. 35 and 38 0
24 in.	Rs. 40 and 45 0
26 in.	50 0

IN BLACK HIDE.

23 in.	Rs. 35 and 40 0
24 in.	40 0
26 in.	45 0
28 in.	55 0

FITTED GLADSTONE BAGS, in all the latest designs.

Electroplated Mounts	Rs. 85 to 100 0
Solid Silver Mounts	Rs. 150 to 175 0

BRIEF BAGS, in Black Hide.

12 inches	13 8
14 inches	16 0
16 inches	18 0

COURIER OR MONEY BAGS,
In Waterproof Canvas, Nickel Mounts.

6 inches	6 0
7 inches	7 0
8 inches	8 0

IN MOROCCO LEATHER, Nickel Mounts.

6 inches	8 8
7 inches	9 8
8 inches	10 8

IN PLAIN BROWN HIDE, Nickel Mounts.

6 inches	9 8
7 inches	10 8
8 inches	11 8

IN ROAN LEATHER, Nickel Mounts.

6 inches	5 4
7 inches	6 0
8 inches	6 12

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S EDENA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA.

A prompt and powerful Tonic, very beneficial in all cases of Muscular Debility, Anæmia, &c.

It is exceedingly efficacious in that numerous class of disorders, which is characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve-power, which is often induced by over-work, and it is of special benefit to patients recovering from fever.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

Prepared by
KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest, Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

DEFRIES' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS,
FOR BURNING MINERAL OILS WITHOUT DANGER OR SMELL.

THEY GIVE A MORE POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT LIGHT THAN HAS BEEN HERETOFORE OBTAINABLE FROM KEROSINE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURED on a newly patented principle, which ensures the maximum light with the minimum consumption of Oil. Well and strongly made, thoroughly finished in every detail. They are easily and safely operated, durable, and economical, yet powerful, always reliable, and unquestionably the most successful Lamp yet presented to the Public. Full instructions as to trimming, &c., with each Lamp. If they are followed a brilliant, steady and mellow light will be the result.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, handsome burnished brass Pedestal, complete with Globe and Chimney. Rs. 28 to Rs. 50, according to design and style of globe.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, rich flute and ball pattern. The oil Reservoir takes out leaving the base to be used as a flower vase. Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 25.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, semi-concentric flutes, with plain base, very massive appearance. Rs. 18 to Rs. 20.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, handsome pierced burnished brass work Pedestal, Reservoir solid brass, strong and well made. Rs. 51 to Rs. 54.

SAFETY TABLE LAMP, plain solid brass, suitable for district use, Globe ornamented. Rs. 16 to Rs. 19.

SAFETY TABLE LAMPS, solid brass receptacle with Pedestal brass and stoneware, very firm and steady Lamp. Rs. 17.

SWING SAFETY LAMP, entirely metal with top Reflector, suitable for hall or entrance, strong and well made. Rs. 13-8.

Do. Do. bronzed. Rs. 10-8.

SAFETY SUSPENSION LAMP, open brass work, brass. Reservoir solid brass, ornamented large opal glass Reflectors, suitable for lighting a large room. Admirable as a Billiard Table Lamp. Rs. 65.

SAFETY WALL LAMPS from Rs. 9-8.

AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.

HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

	Rs.		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 4
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28		3 for 23
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36		3 for 26
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36		3 for 28
		CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each 9
			3 for 26
		SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8
			3 for 36

HOAR & CO., Shirt-makers, Hosiers, &c., BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

ASQUITH, LORD AND WHITMORE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a thoroughly new assortment of MATERIALS and of the LATEST DESIGNS.

The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS is too well-known throughout the EAST to need further comment on them.

PATTERNS of NEWEST FRENCH CAMBRICS, OXFORD or JUTE SHIRTINGS, REAL UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS and SILK and WOOLS, SPUN SILKS, WHITE FLANNELS for TENNIS, &c., will be forwarded with our CATALOGUE containing the easiest Method for self-measurement, on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & Co.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double Heels and Feet. Under-vests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ..... Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ..... "	8 8
Extra Super " ..... "	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ..... "	14 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ..... "	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ..... "	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ..... "	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black Spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ..... per Pair.	4 8
Plain Colours Do. ..... "	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ..... "	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ..... "	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ..... "	10 8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ..... Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock ..... "	22 8
Extra Super Cashmere, Navy Blue, Maroon Cardinal, perfectly fast colour, of the best Socks made ..... "	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, Grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article ..... "	20 0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes ..... "	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool ..... "	25 0
Hand-knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting ..... "	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, hand-made ... Per pair	3 12
Ribbed Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ..... "	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, hand-made ..... "	3 12
Navy Cotton ..... "	3 8

UNDER-VESTS.

	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	6 for 12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	6 for 30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool; shrinkless and non-irritating	Each 7 8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for 39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ...	6 for 45 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves.	6 for 45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm	6 for 39 0
Out sizes ..... Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.	

UNDER-PANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	6 for 33 0
Anglo Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-Irritating ..... Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for 33 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for 51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm	6 for 39 0
Out sizes ..... Rs. 6 Per ½ Doz. Extra.	

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ..... Rs. 10 8 and 12 0
Warm Mufflers " ..... " 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Under-vests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

THE PERFECT PIANO.
THE NEW TUNING APPARATUS.

OF the above PIANO with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the "NEW TUNING APPARATUS," an esteemed constituent writes unsolicited :—

"The COTTAGE PIANO with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the Instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a tuning key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless the fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.

Yours truly,
R. P. FINCHAM.

Kurrachee, January 21, 1887.

FOR CASH, OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, FOR ONE AND TWO YEARS.

Illustrated Price Lists of the above Instruments, as also those of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
PIANOFORTE DEALERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.

HAVE just received a Fresh Supply of their Well-known Brand.

A 0	BRANDY.—THE OLDEST (VINTAGE 1848)	Per doz.	Rs. 75
A 1	" SPECIAL FOR INVALIDS	"	" 42
A 2	" MATURED OLD CHOICE	"	" 30
A 3	" THE PEG BRANDY	"	" 24

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE CUTLERY.

BONE BALANCE HANDLES. Best selected close-grained bone handles.		IVORY BALANCE HANDLES. Fine Ivory Handles, well secured, every precaution taken against the ivory splitting, a knife fit for any table.		BUCKHORN BALANCE HANDLES. Best selected horn handles, convenient and choice horns only used.	
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Meat Knives ..... per doz.	13 8	Meat Knives ..... per doz.	27 8	Meat Knives ..... per doz.	9 0
Dessert Knives ..... per doz.	10 8	Dessert Knives ..... per doz.	22 8	Dessert Knives ..... per doz.	7 8
Meat Carvers ..... per pair	5 0	Meat Carvers ..... per pair	9 0	Meat Carvers ..... per pair	3 8
Game Carvers ..... per pair	5 0	Game Carvers ..... per pair	9 0	Game Carvers ..... per pair	3 8
Steel Sharpeners ..... each	2 12	Steel Sharpeners ..... each	3 12	Steel Sharpeners ..... each	1 4

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

On application, Mr. NEUBERG will be glad to send, post free, his latest Priced Catalogue of

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Veveys, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Cocoandas.
TOBACCOS.—Cut and plug, fresh and sweet Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Shag, etc., etc.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.—Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.
CIGARETTES.—Own manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-Flavored. 14 brands to select from.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES.—From the first makers in London, Paris, and Vienna. Meerschaum, Briar, and Myallwood Pipes; Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.
AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—Light, strong, and elegant. Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.—Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's, Rouch's); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross', Voigtlander's, Lancaster's); Dry Plates (all the best English Makers); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, etc., etc., etc.
GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.—R. Lipp and Son, Stuttgart.
TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, etc., etc. Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.—For Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.—All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, etc., etc.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising :—

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLARET! CLARET!! CLARET!!!
CHARLES SILLIMAN'S MONTFERRAND.

A SUPERIOR WINE of exceedingly fine flavour and bouquet, selected by CHARLES SILLIMAN. Compares favourably in prices and quality with any other Brand in the Market.

Per case Rs. 12-8.

ALSO ON HAND A CHOICE SELECTION OF
J. BERMOND, JEUNE AND FILSAINE'S
CLARET.

Imported direct from the Celebrated VINEYARDS of BORDEAUX. They are DELICIOUS and pleasant to the taste, and make excellent high-class DINNER BEVERAGES.

	Doz. Pts.	Doz. Qts.
South Coast Table Wine	9 0	14 0
Claret*	10 8	16 8
Claret**	11 4	18 8
Claret***	12 0	19 8
Claret****	13 8	22 8
Medoc Claret, a Superior Breakfast Wine		14 0

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED BY
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.

To be held on the ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
On the 16th & 17th FEBRUARY, 1887,
Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT,
Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army,
H. E. the NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

President of the Tournament,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C. B.

Open to the Navy, the Bombay Army, both European and Native, enrolled Volunteers of the British Empire, the Indian Marine, and the Bombay Police:

Donations are asked from the Public, and may be paid to any Member of the Executive Committee, or to the National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

For Programmes and Conditions apply to

The HONORARY SECRETARY,
Volunteer Jubilee Tournament.
67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALFRED THEATRE.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
VOLPI'S ENTERTAINMENT,
By the highly trained ELEPHANT, BEARS, GOATS, MONKEYS AND DOGS.
Every SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class (Reserved Seats).....Rs. 2
First Class (Unreserved)..Rs. 1 8 | Third Class ....As. 8
Second Class..... „ 1 0 | Fourth Class ... „ 4
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
G. R. DAVIDSON, Business Agent.

THE SALE of the DHURRUMSEY MILLS takes place THIS DAY at 3 p. m., at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort.
NANU and HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims upon the Estate of Mrs. ELEANOR DURHAM, late Second Mistress of the Byculla Girls' School, are requested to send them in before the 1st March next to
The HON. SECRETARY,
Bombay Education Society.

TO LET.—Beautifully situated FURNISHED QUARTERS over the Alexandria Parsee Girls' English Institution Rent only hundred a month. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on this day, WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., (1) SPECIAL at 4 p.m. and (2) ADJOURNED at 4-15 p.m.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Sec., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 8th Feb. 1887.

CAST IRON PIPES.

OFFERS are invited and will be received up to noon 22nd February 1887, AT A RATE PER TON, for a large quantity of Cast Iron Pipes of various dimensions, now underground, at the State Railway Stores Yard, Byculla.
Pipe cast seen, and further particulars will be furnished, on application to
THO. WOOD, Port Storekeeper,
State Railway Department.
Bombay, 8th February 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY.
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th February 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1886.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. E. Moses as a Director, made by the Board.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th February to 14th March, 1887, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th February 1887. No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the Will of THAKAR JETHA BHAI KUVARJI by caste HALAI LUVANA, late of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant deceased.
THAKAR PARSHOTAM VALJI one of the Executors named in the Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of probate.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 3rd day of February 1887.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICE to Nos. 9 and 10, Marine Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay.
F. W. SHALLIS.
Bombay, February 1, 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Formes of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.
By order of the Trustees.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S
PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.
For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c.,
Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.
COCOANUT AND KEROSINE OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils for ten months commencing from March 1887.
The quantities required per month are:—
Cocoanut Oil about 35 Cwts.
Kerosine Oil about 40 cases or 200 Gallons.
To be delivered free on Railway Waggons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.
Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Oils" will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, up to 1 p.m. [Gunfire] on MONDAY, the 14th instant.
The accepted tender will have to deposit Cash Security of Rs. 500 only.
The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Ld.
Bombay, 7th February, 1887.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th February 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m.
1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1886.
2nd—To declare a dividend.
3rd—To appoint a Director in the place of C. Douglas, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4th—To pass the following resolution:—
That the Extension recommended by the Directors in their report be carried out forthwith.
5th—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd February to 10th February 1887, both day inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 24th January, 1887.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.
SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—
MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.
Address.—Poste restante Calcutta
„ Bombay.
„ Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.'S
JUBILEE BALLOON
will make its first ascent on
16th February 1887,
from Rampart Row.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
ACCURATE. CHEAP.
The Waterbury Watch
Strong. Handsome.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
DURABLE. KEYLESS.
The Waterbury Watch
Guarantee for one year.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Repaired by the Company.
Charge four Annas to one Rupee,
and never more.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
No more long bills from Watch Repairers.
The Waterbury Watch.
Correct time for little money.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
May be obtained from
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Look out for the
JUBILEE BALLOON.

FOR JUBILEE DECORATION—Transparencies, Queen's Life Size Portraits, Busts, Coat-of-Arms, &c., FAKERJI DINSHA, 48, Kalbadevi.

FOR SALE, OIL TUMBLERS—A few 50 doz. cases of these TUMBLERS are READY LANDED. Apply at 103, Samuel Street, Vadgadi.

TURN OUT FOR SALE.—Mail-Phaeton and pair Arab Horses with Harness. All stable requisites. Further particulars, "Apply F. M." Bombay Club.

PATRONIZED by H. E. The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Now ready New Suites of Chambers with Private Sitting-rooms for each family.

"ANGOLA SUITS"—superior finish, cut, and style, from Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 100-0. Send post card for samples and self-measurement forms to the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, Gent's Outfitters, 29, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NURSE REQUIRED, to sail on 11th inst., must be good sailor and understand children. Services asked for in return for the passage. Apply at once WM. WATSON & Co., 29, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES, 1887.—Early application for places to the Carriage Enclosure should be made to LUDHA KEBRAIM & Co., from whom Tickets for Admission to the Grand Stand can also be obtained.

KEROSINE OIL 150 Test Rupees 5 and 125 Test Rs. 4, and Devoes Rs. 4-8 for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY & Co. Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have received universal recognition for their superiority over all others in all the great exhibitions of the world. Full particulars post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready. Chuckla, No. 6.

MALTA POODLES (pups) Of a very delicate and gentle breed FOR SALE. Apply MILITARY SQUARE, No. 3, Fort.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc, Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained in both the French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs, Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

PLATINOTYPE PROCESS. All Material connected with this Process just to hand,
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Kathiawar COW, with BULL CALF, three week's old. Cow gives 14 seers milk per day. Price Rs. 60, carriage paid to Bombay, Rs. 80. "A. B.," *Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

TO LET, THE ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the BOREE BUNDER STATION. Further particulars, from GOOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, Proprietor.

MATHERAN—GRAND VIEW HOTEL, recently built occupies most central and commanding position. It is near the Gymkhana, Church, &c. Each bedroom has bath and dressing rooms attached.

THE SALE of the DHURUMSEY MILLS takes place on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of February 1887. See full advertisement in this paper under the heading "Sales by Auction"—Nanu and Hormusji.

FOR Thomson and Mylne's SUGARCANE MILLS, BULLOCK GEARS, and other Agricultural and Industrial MACHINES and IMPLEMENTS. Apply to N. H. PATUCK, Glider Street, Falkland Road.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mands, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER for a first class Tailoring Establishment at Madras. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to MOSES and Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Mount Road, Madras.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Curiosities, Chinese and Indian Curtains, Pachlas, Palanqueen, Footkerries, Carpets, Indian Works of Art, &c. &c., Inspection invited.—HEERJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neuman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, annas 1.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE.—Lever movement going in any position, ornamental front, glass sides, height 9½ inches, breadth 5 inches, diameter of dial 3½ inches, Rs. 14 with alarm, Rs. 15 striking.—MANOCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—Everything very satisfactory, the Cuisine is very good, the place clean, and the Proprietors are most obliging and attentive, and the house deserve patronage for their endeavours to please the Public. (Sd.) W. F. B., Bengal Army.—Concurred (Sd.) D. C. H., Lt.-Col. Retired L. B. A.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 7-8 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A Four-wheeled Dog Cart with Stopper, by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre; Victoria, with Moveable Coachbox; Buggy by Silk and Sons; Landau by Morgan and Co., Ld., with Shafts, Bar and Pole; Dog Carts, Office, Shigrams and different Carriages. SORABJEE NOWROJEE, next to Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

MUFFINS, in time for afternoon Tea,—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon Dock, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs, &c., the property of F. Watson, Esq. The same comprises very rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated-ware, such as cruet and pickle-stands, breadbaskets, teapot, biscuit box, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, such as square dining table, sideboard, mallet settees, without arm chairs, handsome circular table teapoys with marble top, cabinets, corner ornament stands, hatstand, a handsome mahogany grand square piano, very handsome table, hanging and wall lamps, very rich table ornaments, and fancy flower vases, velvet carpet, centre ottoman, iron four post bedstead, wardrobe, dressing table, English washhand stand with mirror, dressing and choval glasses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, wearing apparel, and a collection of choice plants, &c.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of serviceable and unserviceable stores at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place
A large quantity of surplus serviceable stores, consisting of iron in bars of sizes, and brass in pig, and also unserviceable stores, consisting of tools of sorts, iron and brass scrap, pieces of wood of different kinds, &c., &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong square-shaped landau in very good order.
1 Second-hand strong buggy.
1 Self-driving strong phaeton.
1 Bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, 5 years old, quiet in harness.

Under instructions from the executors of the Estate of the late Cowasjee Eduljee, deceased, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Khetwady 10th Lane, Main Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated-wears, glass and crockery ware, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, &c. &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

Auction Sale of very valuable landed estate known as "Mambhoodra Estate," Kihim, near Alibaugh.
On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the present owner, the Mambhoodra estate, Kihim, near Alibaugh. The property measures about 76,000 square yards more or less with 2,000 cocoanut trees, 100 mango and sumpoor and a large number of casuarina trees, it is well hedged round and there are four wells on the premises. There is also a pucka built bungalow close to the seaside containing seven rooms furnished throughout. A bullock dummey and a pair of Surat bullocks, five water bullocks, a large number of vinegar vats and a license for making vinegar, the whole of which will be sold in one lot to the highest bidder.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
1—Hill service tent, weighing 80 lbs.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 8, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Mr. Mansunker Geersasunker, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Mondolfo and Co.

B	334-36—3 cases woollen cloth.		
	337-38—2 „	„	„
N C	4516-17—2 „	„	„
	4518-19—2 „	„	„

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 10th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Carriage Show Room, at Ghirgaum, next to the Portuguese Chapel, the undermentioned carriages, the property of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, discontinuing business.
1 handsome landau by Morgan and Co., Ld., of Long Acre
1 do open carriage by Laing and Melvyn.
1 do light 4-wheeled dogcart by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre, with brake.,
1 do dogcart,
1 do buggy by Silk & Sons of Long Acre.
1 do victoria with moveable coachbox.
1 do double seated miniature brougham.
1 do double seated brougham by Anderson.
1 do Madras built door shigram by Simpson.
1 do small size single seated brougham.
1 do landau.
1 do low mail-phaeton with ladies' step.
1 set English made new single harness.
The carriages are now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY the 11th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.
75 tons superior teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady 12th Lane, near Grant-road, opposite the late Theatre Royal Building in the bungalow lately in the occupation of Mr Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Rana the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light kerosine oil hanging lamps, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, Brussels and velvet hall carpets, Hink's patent duplex table lamps, glass and crockeryware, handsome oleographs, China flowervases, table ornaments, &c.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases prints
11 cases white shirtings, Jacconets, nainsooks, cambrics, and mulls ex. s.s. Coromandel.
3 cases 120 doz boxes Napoleon Price and Co's original and genuine real old Brown Windsor soap in yellow packets, ex s.s. Thames.
3 cases 576 doz Napoleon Price and Co's violet powder

AT 2 p.m.

1 handsome light buggy
1 „ „ dogcart
1 „ „ victoria
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

FINAL AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m.
A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, manties and mackintoshes, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.
Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

SALE of Valuable Landed Properties on the Tardeo Road without the Fort.
On TUESDAY, the 1st March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable landed properties, if not previously disposed of by private contract.
LOT No. 1.—All that piece of pension and tax ground, containing by admeasurement 1,052 square yards or thereabouts, together with the pucka built bungalow and outhouse standing thereon on the Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 12,371, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and bounded on the east by the property of Lladhur Harridass, on the west by the Tardeo Road, on the north by the property of Metheebai Jamsetjee, and on the south by the vacant ground of Rustomjee Ruttonjees.
LOT No. 2.—All that piece of pension and tax ground, together with the shed standing thereon containing by admeasurement 658 square yards, or thereabouts, situate on the Tardeo Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 12,371, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21, and bounded on the east by the property of Lladhur Harridass, on the west by the Tardeo Road, on the north by the property of Rustomjee Ruttonjee, and on the south by the property of Adamjee Peerbhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 5, 1887.

TO LET

THE PREMISES commonly known as the "INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION" in New Sonapoor. They will be let in portion as may be considered Suitable. Full particulars can be ascertained by reference to the Undersigned.
ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Parel Road, Old Imambara, No. 10.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 1 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.

Gocoldas Madhowjee, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff
vs.
The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company having its registered office at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mangoo Sonoy Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Pandey, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Natha, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana, within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November 1886, the lands, buildings, good will, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at the office of Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors, No. 29, Meadows Street, Fort, on THIS DAY, the 9th day of February, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as have been settled by the Court.
The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the trustees of the Estate of Ardeser Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards and are situate near the Railway station, at Cooria, in the district of Tanna.
The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Cooria Mills,) contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.
Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, of No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, and of the Undersigned
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 9, 1887.

NOTICES.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "FENUGREEK" will be TESTED FOR TONNAGE on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godowns, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.
By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1887.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.

THE undersigned is prepared to undertake the supply of any MATERIAL necessary for ILLUMINATIONS or DECORATIONS during the Jubilee. The material is now ready for delivery. Contracts for illuminations will be undertaken.
Further particulars may be obtained from
COOVERJEE NOWROJEE, Contractor,
Parsee Bazaar Street, No. 26,
Opposite Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengali's residence.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of February at 6 p.m.
C. M. H. MERRIMAN,
V. K. KINGOMEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

PATENT ROOFING TILES, made on the most modern and approved principle, cheaper, lighter, more durable, and in every way more advantageous than any others in the market, and a considerable saving in coverinz space.
From their exactitude in make and fit there is no possibility of leakage. Purchasers can always rely upon their requirements being promptly supplied.
Also, Machine-made bricks of best quality.
For full particulars and rates apply to
THE INDIAN TILE COMPANY,
78, Tamarind Lane (opposite the Cathedral.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m.
1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director and Auditor.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th January, 1887.

NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Gaddum Byrdell and Company, Nos 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February 1887, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of having an account laid before them, shewing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts, and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of. Dated this 29th day of December 1886.
F. HOOPER
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH } Liquidators.
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY }

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—
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For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.
AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS.
With Commentaries and Notes of Cases decided up to the latest possible time before publication.
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M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.,
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Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT Education Society's Press.

COTTON PRESS AND PREMISES FOR SALE AT TUTICORIN.

By order of the Executors of the late JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at Tuticorin, on Thursday, 31st March next, at 11 A.M. (unless otherwise previously disposed of) the Cotton Press Premises at present occupied by HENRY KEMP WELCH, comprising Press, Finisher, Godowns, Offices, Engineer's Bungalow, Furniture, Fittings, &c., complete. Everything in perfect working order and Rollers new last year, also an eight-roomed Bungalow on Beach Road with roomy compound and usual offices and the Furniture of same.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras, or to W. L. HILL, Tuticorin.

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SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
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CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 4 & 5, Vic. Cap. XCII.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

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of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal and every information may be obtained.
H. M. BAKER,
Secretary.
Special Allowances made from the Proprietor's Fund in aid of Premiums, of Assurances, effected by Clergymen and Schoolmasters.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE"

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints..... „ 36 0 „ „ 39 0 „

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SOLE AGENTS,
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Free and Safe by Parcel Post, Price .....Rs. 8-12
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May be had of SOUNDY & Co., Ld.,
OR FROM
THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Sale of Dhurrumsey Mills, Medows Street, 6 p.m.,
Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Adowa (s), from Jeddah; Berenice (s), Hongkong; Culna (s), Calcutta; Orrington (s), Sunderland; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Niagara (s), Havre; and Castlehill (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Verona entered the dock on Monday; the s. s. Kt. of St. Patrick, Allie, and Niagara left it yesterday.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—Suddoo Jairam, the tindel of a jolly boat, reports, that while the boat was lying alongside of the Australian mail steamer on Monday, a steam launch collided with his boat and sank her causing damages to the extent of Rs. 50.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. F. Banrick, Commander of the turret ship Abyssinia lying in the harbour, reported to the police on Monday the theft of Rs. 50, in currency notes, from a drawer in his cabin. A servant in the employ of complainant named Pedro Godhino, who absconded on Saturday last, is suspected.

THE ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—We have received a copy of the Zoroastrian calendar for the Yezdejird year 1256, from 18th September 1886 to 17th September 1887. Though a little late in acknowledging its receipt, we may say that it is got up and compiled with care and ability. Its author, Mr. Jagose, deserves credit for many important information pertaining to the Parsee community, as well as for the other interesting and useful subjects it contains. There is a complete list of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay and the Mofussil stations in India.

GAMBLERS.—Sungalip Syed Ebrahim and five others were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of being found gaming in a public thoroughfare at Chimna Butcher Street on Monday night, with cards and money. Accused No. 1, on admitting previous convictions of a similar nature, was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo a further term of one week's similar imprisonment; two others were fined Rs. 5 each, and the remaining two, Rs. 2.

A CARELESS SHIP'S LABOURER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Chief Inspector Ingram, in charge of the Prince's Dock, charged Dondoo Sheik Abdoola before Mr. Cooper with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to two men. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday the accused had been engaged with other labourers in discharging cases of piece-goods from the s. s. City of Canterbury, which was lying in the Prince's Dock. The accused was working in the 'tween decks, breaking the cargo of cases, and moving them to a sling prior to their being slung on to the main deck. In moving a case towards the sling, the accused accidentally let it fall against the combings of the 'tween deck hatchway, and it fell into the lower hold, eighteen feet below. Here there was a gang of workmen similarly engaged, and before they could give heed to the warning shouts of those above, the case, weighing 2½ cwt., fell on the tindal and another labourer. The former was very seriously injured, his collarbone and several ribs being fractured. After recording the evidence, Mr. Cooper adjourned the case.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held yesterday afternoon, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, to appoint three members of the Board of Accounts, to appoint several Faculties, and to consider notices of motion. The Hon. Mr. Justice West, Vice-Chancellor, presided; and there were also present Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Professor Wordsworth, Professor Darmesteter, the Hon. Mr. Telang, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, N. B. Ranina, Gunputrao Bhasker, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

It was proposed by Mr. N. B. Ranina, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Telang, that Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Captain H. Morland, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy be appointed members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

It was proposed by Professor Wordsworth, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following Fellows be appointed to the several Faculties. Arts—Messrs. Vaman Shivram Apte, Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, the Rev. A. G. Cane, Professor James Darmesteter, Messrs. Byramjee M. Malabari, Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, Dastoor Dorab Peshotan Sanjana, and the Rev. R. Scott. Arts and Law—Messrs. H. Batty, N. G. Chandavarkar, and Goculdas K. Parakh. Medicine—Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatvadekar and Dr. J. F. Gonsalves. Engineering—Colonel W. Merriman. Arts and Engineering—Messrs. R. A. Sterndale and Fardunjee Kavasjee Taraparvala.

The motion was agreed to.

It was proposed by Professor Wordsworth that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 4,500 from the chairman of the Greaves Memorial Committee for the formation of a scholarship to be called the "James Greaves scholarship," to be awarded to the candidate who passes the Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks from the Broach High School or from any other school at Broach, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. Professor Wordsworth had great pleasure in bringing forward the motion. It would be noticed, he said, that the scholarship was open to candidates from the Broach High School or any other school in Broach. Mr. Greaves was for a long time connected with Broach, and took great interest in all its affairs, in matters of business, and general progress, and especially in education; and he took great interest in the Broach High School. On the occasion of his death, a sum of money was raised with a view to honour his memory. The first idea of the subscribers was to erect a tower adjoining the Broach High School, to be called the "Greaves Tower" in commemoration of Mr. Greaves' services; but other considerations subsequently induced the committee to change the destination of the funds for a scholarship connected with the University, and having exclusive connection with the High School. The University, however, could not accept endowments under such restrictions, and therefore, after certain correspondence, the endowment had been made available to candidates from the Broach High School as well as any other school in Broach.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Telang proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Baroda College be recognised for the purposes of the First B. Sc. examination. His Highness the Gaekwar originally made an application to the University authorities for the recognition of the College for the whole of the Science course, but having regard to the provisions made by the Syndicate, it was thought rather premature to make the recommendation to the Senate at present. There were Mr. Tait and four University Graduates employed on the staff of the College. The Syndicate had very carefully considered the matter, and in accepting the proposal, they resolved to recommend it only to the extent of the First B. Sc. examination. When the teaching staff was strengthened, it was open to them to recognise the College for the whole Science course.

Mr. Justice Jardine seconded the proposition, remarking that his Highness, who was himself a well educated prince, had furnished the College with an excellent teaching staff. In the work of education the Gaekwar, as one of the greatest native princes, had set a high example,—an example which, the learned Judge was sure, would carry great weight throughout the country. He had little doubt that, within a very short time, they would have another application from his Highness's Government asking for a recognition of the Baroda College for the higher examinations.

This was all the business before the meeting.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1886-87:—

In the month of	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
December, 1886.			
Imports	21,88,529	34,22,303	66,10,832
Exports	7,73,236	13,05,846	11,79,472
Net Imports	29,14,703	22,16,717	54,31,454
To the end of the month of Dec., 1886 (Progressive.)			
Imports	1,82,35,154	5,65,72,694	7,89,08,848
Exports	32,02,176	98,04,177	1,00,70,353
Net Imports	1,50,73,978	4,67,64,517	5,96,38,495

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1886-87:—

In the months of	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Dec., 1886.			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	8,89,416	34,60,783	43,50,193
Coined or examined	7,81,577	37,00,018	44,81,595
To the end of the month of Dec., 1886 (Progressive.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value	99,99,831	2,45,31,313	3,44,88,24
Coined or examined	99,52,982	2,07,39,159	3,06,74,14

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A MOGUL IMAMBARA.

NAWAB HAMIDOOD DOWLAH AND ANOTHER VS. KHADIJABEEBEE AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this suit, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover possession of a portion of an Imambara in the native town, which, on the 14th June 1842, had been conveyed to Amjid Ali Shah, *ex*-King of Oudh. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendants.

His Lordship said the facts of the case admitted, or not disputed, were these. By an indenture of the 14th June 1842, Mir Baburali conveyed the Imambara to Amjid Ali Shah, *ex*-King of Oudh, and was by him appointed manager thereof, and continued in such management till the death of Amjid Ali Shah, when his successor, Mahomed Vajid Ali Shah, appointed Mahomed Hashim Nimazi manager. In 1869 there was an agreement between Mahomed Vajid Ali Shah and Mahomed Hashim Nimazi, whereby the terms of the latter's tenure were in some sort altered, and effect was given to that agreement by a firman of the *ex*-King of Oudh. The parties were at issue as to the exact terms of the agreement and the effect of the firman. Plaintiffs said that the agreement was that the Imambara property should be granted absolutely to Mahomed Hashim Nimazi in consideration of a sum of Rs. 19,285 due to him for money spent on the management and not repaid; and that the firman in fact made such grant. The defendants, on the other hand, said, that the agreement was that the management only of the Imambara should be granted to Mahomed Hashim Nimazi and his heirs in perpetuity, and that this was all that was done by the firman, or indeed could be done by it, the property having been in fact *wakf*, and therefore inalienable, from before its possession by Amjid Ali Shah, and certainly during the whole period of its management by Mir Baburali and Mahomed Hashim Nimazi. The plaintiffs' claim to eject the representatives of Mahomed Hashim Nimazi, at present in possession of a portion of the Imambara, proceeded of course on the assumption that the property never was *wakf* and had been rightly alienated to their predecessors. Hajee Mahomed Hashim Nimazi died at Shiraz in 1879, leaving a widow and family of sons and daughters of whom the widow and one son only were the defendants in this suit, and in possession of the second floor of the Imambara. The defendants contended that the property being *wakf*, the alleged alienations of portions of it in 1869 and 1872 and 1873 were inoperative even if true in fact; and they claimed to retain possession as trustees and managers in the character of representatives of Hajee Mahomed Hashim Nimazi. The main questions then were as to the nature of the property and the construction of the grants. The plaintiffs admitted that the main building as an Imambara, or hall for services in connection with the celebration of the death of the Imams. The evidence showed that such Imambaras, though frequently *wakf*, were not invariably or necessarily so. The first question then for determination was whether the Imambara in the suit was *wakf*. After a consideration of the exhibits in the case, including the documents of title, his Lordship came to two conclusions. First, that in not one of them was there any trace of the premises ever having been granted in such terms as to justify the inference that the grant was in the nature of a *wakf*. Secondly, that by Hajee Mahomed Hashim Nimazi himself, in whose right the defendants claimed to retain possession as trustees and managers of a charity, the premises had been treated as his own absolute property. These conclusions were further supported by the acts of Nimazi himself. His Lordship came to the conclusion on the plaintiffs' documents of title that a strong case had been made for holding that there never had been such a grant or dedication of the property to charitable or religious purposes as would render the property *wakf*. His Lordship found on the issues that the property was conveyed to Nimazi and his heirs absolutely, that he had power to alienate the whole of the property, that Hajee Syed Ali became the owner of the whole of the property, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to a decree for possession and to an account of the rents received by the defendants. As to the rent for the use and occupation, there was satisfactory evidence of any demand before the plaintiffs' attorneys' letter of 16th September 1885. It seemed probable that, out of consideration for Nimazi, his widow and invalid son had been allowed to live rent-free on the premises, and would have been allowed to continue to do so had they not set up an adverse claim. There was no satisfactory evidence as to what would be a fair rent for the rooms in the second floor of the Imambara, and his Lordship therefore assessed a nominal rent of Rs. 10 per mensem from the 16th September 1885, and gave a decree for the plaintiffs with costs.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND EUROPEANS.

THE European community in Bombay are reported by a contemporary to be utterly indifferent to the Technical Institute which Lord Reay proposes to establish in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. They are said to be for spending away the money collected for the Jubilee in fireworks and pompous shows, caring nothing for any permanent memorial that shall do good to the people and confer on them untold blessings is erected or not. They want *tamasha* for the day. This is said by a journal, which professes to represent their views, and which never loses an opportunity of solemnly reminding "Young India," "Baboo patriots," and "Radical agitators," that Englishmen live here a bit of exile for no other purpose than to serve the millions of this country, who stand in need of their services! And this is how they are said to serve them—by treating with indifference and refusing to subscribe to a project which all parties have agreed as being essential to the prosperity of the country. *The Bombay Gazette* has, however, saved the credit of the Englishmen in India by denying that they are indifferent to the Technical Institute!—*Indu Prakash*.

THE LATE MR. DINSHAW PESTONJEE KANGA.

THE *Indu Prakash* says:—"A very valuable and promising life has been suddenly and prematurely taken away from among us by the cruel hands of death. Our friend, Mr. Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga, who breathed his last on Tuesday, was one of the rising public men of this city. His talents and abilities, added to the geniality of his manners and thorough gentlemanliness of his disposition made him a favourite of all who knew him and constantly came in contact with him. He received his education at the Elphinstone College, where he distinguished himself not only by his success at the University examinations but also by the prizes and scholarships he won for proficiency in English literature. As a solicitor he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his clients fully. Diligent in his legal work, he found time for politics too. He felt a genuine interest in public questions, and was a regular attendant even at the informal meetings of the Bombay Presidency Association, where his advice was constantly sought and valued. He was also a very fluent and able speaker, and made very good impression on his audience when he appeared twice on the platform in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Unassuming, quiet and yet active, he was a model of good ability, good sense, and good manners; and we had all hoped to see him one day in the front ranks of our public men. In him the country has lost a most zealous and sincere worker—one who felt the sense of the duty he owed, as an educated native, to the country and, feeling it, tried to discharge it with alacrity in the midst of his professional engagements—and the loss cannot but be most keenly felt by those in particular, to whom he was of great help and who had learnt to respect and love him. To his old father and his widow and other relatives we can only offer our sincerest condolences in this heavy affliction that has befallen them, and we can only hope that it may comfort them somewhat to know that their grief is shared by many of those who knew and liked Mr. Dinshaw. May his good soul rest in peace!"

CEYLON.

THE COLOMBO PILOT SERVICE.—The German mail steamer Braunschweig will take home Mr. Pike (and family), the senior pilot of this port, whose services have been dispensed with, under circumstances which seem to those who know all about it not to warrant any just blame attaching to him. It is given out officially that that the cause of his dismissal is his infringement of a rule of the Master Attendant that, under no circumstances, should a sailing vessel be anchored in the harbour with less than four feet of water under her. The Master Attendant knows well enough that half the sailers frequenting this port never have, and never could have, four feet of water under them, because it is not there to give them. The inner berths of the harbour are dredged to only 26 feet, and I have seen large steamers drawing 25 feet of water lying at these berths, and have known steamers with their keels in the mud. Is the Master Attendant ignorant of this? With the buoys all occupied with steamers, ships must lie off Bankshall, and, as the bulk, if not all, of the sailing vessels now coming to Colombo average considerably [illegible] tons burden, I should like to know how it is possible to give a vessel drawing say 20 feet, four feet of water under her in the [illegible] crowded portion of the harbour. Under these circumstances the reasons given for Mr. Pike's dismissal are surely inadequate, and I only hope that the Colombo Pilot Service may obtain as good a man as Mr. Pike to take his place.—*Ceylon Times*.

AN AMERICAN RAILWAY ROBBERY.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* tells an interesting story of detective work—the capture of the gang who robbed the Adams express in October last. The Adams Express Company ran a coach as usual with the train leaving St. Louis for the west on the 25th of October. Their safes contained 32,000 dollrs. in money, besides valuables of other kinds, and the whole was, as usual, under the charge of their own messenger. Everything was apparently in order when the train started, but when it stopped at Pacific Junction, only thirty-six miles from St. Louis, the safes were found open and emptied of their contents, while the express messenger lay bound and gagged in the coach. The messenger on being released hastened to explain that just before the train started a man appeared with a letter, written upon the Express Company's paper and signed by his superior officer, enjoining him to take the bearer along with him in the car and teach him the business. On the authority of this missive the man was admitted; but the train was barely clear of the station when he presented a revolver at the head of the messenger, overpowered, bound, and gagged him, and, taking the safe keys from his pocket, took possession of the money and valuables. Just before the train stopped at Pacific Junction the robber let himself out of the car, leaving the helpless messenger to his fate. The messenger was put under arrest. The detectives still refuse to say positively whether they think him an accomplice or a victim; but in any case his arrest on suspicion eventually led to the discovery of the gang. For the thieves wrote letters assuring the authorities that the messenger was guiltless, and that the real thief had got clear away with his booty. In order to convince the authorities of the truth of this, the thieves stated that a certain parcel could be found in the check-room at a certain Railway station. The parcel was obtained, and its contents were carefully scrutinized. On the corner of a printed ballad was found written in very minute characters the address of a house in St. Louis. The house was visited, and the landlady at once observed that she supposed her visitors were after two men who had been lodging with her, and who left for Kansas City just before the robbery of the express. A fair description of the men was obtained from the landlady and others; while under the carpet of the room they had occupied was found an express tag, showing that something belonging to them had been sent by rail to St. Louis. A little research showed this article to be a valise, and the landlady had been able to describe a valise owned by one of her lodgers. In the meantime the detectives had been "shadowing" a man discharged from the service of the Express Company nine months before the robbery and familiar with the line on which it took place. This man was in the service of one Witrock, who hailed from the same town as himself, but who had been absent from Chicago and his business for some time. His description tallied with that of the man with the valise who lodged at St. Louis. Other men were "shadowed" who were found to have relations either with Witrock, or with the dismissed messenger, or with the suspected messenger who had been gagged. Nothing could be proved against them beyond suspicious movements, and in some cases a sudden increase of wealth, until Witrock's return to Chicago, which did not occur until two months after the robbery. He and three others were then arrested together in a restaurant to which they went furtively from Witrock's house, and a quantity of money was found secreted about their persons or in their premises. Mrs. Witrock herself had 1,900 dollrs. sewn into her dress. Finding the game played out, Witrock told where 20,000 dollrs. were concealed in an outhouse belonging to his mother, and altogether nearly half the stolen money has been recovered. The detectives are much commended for their skilful and laborious work.

BULL-BAITING IN PARIS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* gives a description of some bull-baiting that took place in that city on Sunday, January 16, with the object of procuring funds for the sufferers by the recent inundations in the south of France. It was only late on Saturday afternoon that the definite sanction of the Minister of the interior was given to the performance, and only then on condition that the horns of all the bulls should be tipped with copper knobs. This was done, and though the animals were not by any means fierce, the precaution was not useless, for during the entertainment two men were knocked down by the bulls. One of them was tossed into the air a few feet, which made his nose bleed a little, and the other was knocked down flat on the ground. The *courses de taureaux* were not at all the same thing as the bull-fighting in Spain. No bulls were killed, and the public was spared the revolting spectacle of the horses which are so freely sacrificed on the other side of the Pyrenees. The picadors were dispensed with, so there were no horses in the arena. The entertainment comprised two sorts of bull-fighting, or rather bull-baiting—that indulged in in Provence and that practised in the department of Les Landes. The Course Provencale was the first on the programme. When the first bull was let in there was evident disappointment among the spectators. The animal did not seem to come up to their expectations; but in a few minutes it was goaded into something like fury, and was running about the arena after the Provencal Quadrille. The Provencal toreador shows his skill by sticking paper stars and banderillos on the bull's head and back, and in after-cards pulling them out. The dexterity and agility with which the men forming the Quadrille Provencal avoided the bull when it rushed straight at them was certainly surprising, but the Quadrille Landaise gained the greatest applause. After existing the bull, whose fury is, however, kept within bounds by a cord round its horns, the toreadors amuse the public by their extraordinary feats of agility. Some of the men, who are called sauteurs, attract the attention of the bull, and when it rushes at them they leap right over it. Sometimes they use jumping poles, but they generally have nothing to depend on but their own legs. Barrere, one of these sauteurs, had a great success. There were two things which he did which won thunders of applause. The fiercest of the bulls which were seen at the Hippodrome was in the arena, and had been duly excited when Barrere took off his cap, put his feet into it, and awaited the bull, which came rushing at him. The ladies, and indeed most of the gentlemen present, were watching with anxiety, thinking that the man could not possibly escape unhurt; but Barrere cleared the bull at a bound, alighting on the ground with his two feet still in his cap. His second most successful feat was jumping over the bull, and turning a summersault in the air between the animal's horns. There was a third part to the entertainment, but it fell very flat, and was in fact grotesque. A very young bull, little more than a calf, was first chased about the arena by a man on horseback, and when the poor creature was fairly exhausted, the man who had been goading it with a long pole, got off his horse and wrestled with it. He caught hold of it by the horns and by the nostrils, and in a few seconds floored the poor creature. On the whole the *courses de taureaux* were less successful than had been anticipated.

THE NEW ARMY WARRANT.

AN army circular was issued on Monday, January 17, regulating the rank and number of officers to be allowed to regiments under the Royal Warrant promulgated on the 1st inst. In each regiment of household cavalry and cavalry of the line the second lieutenant-colonel is to be reduced, and as soon as the officer who thus becomes supernumerary is absorbed, a captain will be added to the present establishment. In cavalry the establishment of subalterns will be—regiments in the United Kingdom, 5 lieutenants and 3 second lieutenants; regiments (including depots) on the Indian establishment, except 12th Lancers, 9 lieutenants and 7 second lieutenants; 12th Lancers, 7 lieutenants and 5 second lieutenants; 6th Dragoons (in South Africa), 8 lieutenants and 3 second lieutenants; 20th Hussars (Egypt), 9 lieutenants and 8 second lieutenants. In each battalion of foot guards the establishment will be 10 lieutenants and 8 second lieutenants. The establishment of lieutenant-colonels in the Royal Artillery will be reduced to 82, and in the Royal Engineers it will be 90. The lieutenant-colonels of infantry of the line will be reduced to one per battalion, a captain being added to each territorial regiment as the supernumerary is absorbed. The subaltern establishment in future will be—regiments with both battalions at home, 18 lieutenants and 8 second lieutenants; both battalions abroad, 8 more second lieutenants; one battalion at home and one abroad, 4 more second lieutenants; two battalions at home and two abroad, 36 lieutenants and 24 second lieutenants; Cameron Highlanders (one battalion only) 9 lieutenants and 8 second lieutenants. The number of lieutenants includes one officer per battalion for the depot; but the extra officers temporarily employed are not included, and in no case do the numbers include adjutants. In each of the two West India Regiments the allowance of subalterns will be 20 lieutenants and 10 second lieutenants. These orders, though only now issued, are to have effect from the 1st inst.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush [illegible] a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and [illegible] the breath [illegible] imparts an unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Floriline" delights every one who uses it. Price Re. 1 per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 43, Farringdon road, London.

THE THIBET MISSION FAILURE.

WRITING to the *Times* of Jan. 18, a correspondent says:—"It has been alleged that the Chinese gave permission originally for the mission to be despatched with the full intention of throwing obstacles in its way ultimately; but the detailed story above referred to shows this statement to be wholly erroneous. The main point to be considered now is the probability of success if a new mission were sent. If before the expedition at Darjeeling was disbanded, Mr Macaulay with one or two companions had quietly proceeded, as he did the previous year to Shigataze, he might perhaps have been back in Calcutta now with his treaty; but it is clear that this is an unfavourable moment for attempting to renew the mission. It is forgotten by those who urge it that we have agreed by one of the four clauses of the Burma Convention not to press the question of opening Thibet unduly on the Chinese Government, and that the ratifications of this convention have not yet been exchanged. It seems a little premature to propose to wipe out one of the provisions of the contract before the formalities are concluded, and the Chinese would have considerable ground on their side if they argued that this was pressure of the kind which we solemnly promised not to apply. It is perfectly clear that the difficulties in Thibet itself, from the disposition of the people and the hostility of the lamas have been erroneously overrated and if Mr. Macaulay's mission did nothing else, but demonstrate this, it would not have been formed in vain.

But, although it would hardly be politic to attempt a resurrection of the Macaulay mission just now, it is earnestly to be hoped that the Indian Government will not follow its usual practice by allowing the opening of Thibet to drop out of sight altogether. The project should be steadily kept in view, and not be allowed to slumber for years, as the subject of trade with Eastern Turkestan was after Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission. Much may be done from time to time which would make the ultimate task easier; the work, indeed, may be practically done without the necessity of any mission to Thibet for years to come. Thus, the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* lately told us that some of the Chinese merchant princes of Singapore—the men who have mainly contributed to make the commercial position of the Straits Settlements what it is—have sent agents to Darjeeling with a view of trading with Thibet. It would be worth while to encourage these tenacious and energetic pioneers. They would probably meet with less difficulty than Indians or Europeans in beginning a trade, and, owing to the position of China in Thibet, they might find it comparatively easy to make a path along which others could travel. There is no desire to exaggerate the importance of this incident; it is only suggested that it might be turned to good account. Then there is the aggression on Bhootan; the method in which this could be employed so as to bring the Calcutta authorities into touch with the Dalai Lama and his advisers has already been pointed out in the *Times*. But unless these and similar occurrences are carefully watched, and directed toward the goal of trade between India and Thibet, it is to be feared that our merchants will have to wait some years before they reach it by the agency of a British mission to Lhasa. If the clause in the Burma Convention is very cautiously worded; it provides that "it will be the duty of the Chinese Government, after careful inquiry into the circumstances, to adopt measures to exhort and encourage the people with a view to the promotion and development of trade. Should it be practicable, the Chinese Government shall then proceed carefully to consider trade regulations," &c. So that the Chinese Government must first inquire into the circumstances, then exhort the people, and then, if it be practicable, consider regulations. As it is only a few months since Mr Macaulay returned, and as this convention is not yet ratified, the Bradford and Leeds Chambers of Commerce would appear to be acting somewhat hastily in urging on the Government "to adopt measures to secure without avoidable delay so important a result," as the opening of Thibet. There may, as these Chambers have been informed, be a considerable market for woollens in that country; in all probability there is; but the Indian Government must for the present be content to use the intruments lying at its hand, or those which happy accident may place there, for I fear it would be useless, if not actually injurious, to press the Chinese to assist in a new mission at once.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE eleventh session of the Methodist Church South Indian Conference began on Thursday. This conference is an outgrowth of the work of the Rev. W. Taylor, the Californian Evangelist, who is now the Methodist Bishop of Africa. The Rev. W. Taylor began his work in Bombay in the year 1872, and proceeded thence to Calcutta in 1873, arriving in Madras in 1874. He organised Methodist Churches in India on what is known as the self-supporting principle, teaching people to live better lives and meet their own church expenses. The work spread rapidly at first amongst Europeans, and Eurasians, and gradually extended to natives. Mr. Taylor left India in the year 1875 and helped in the work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in London, intending thereafter to return to America in order to visit his family and to bring out missionaries to India. He laboured extensively in America, and raised money by the sale of his books and sent out missionaries to India. He himself, however, has not been able to return to India. He established missions in South America, and two years ago, was elected Missionary Bishop for Africa. The work of the mission has developed widely throughout the world. In India there are at present six presiding elders of districts, namely, the Rev. Dr. Thorburn in Calcutta, the Rev. D. Osborne in Allahabad, the Rev. C. P. Hard, M. A., of the Central District, the Rev. G. W. Bowen in Bombay, the Rev. Dr. Rudisill in Madras, and the Rev. Mr. Raikes in Robilcund. The South Indian Conference contain thirty-two churches and fifteen parsonages, at an expense of over four lakhs of rupees. The Rev. W. X. Ninde, D.D., LL. D. who was elected Bishop two years ago by the general conference, will preside at the South Indian Conference on Thursday. Dr. Ninde was the pastor of a large church for many years and was the Head or Principal of a Theological School in America. On Thursday evening Dr. Ninde will preside at a Minister's Love Feast. On Friday evening the Rev. Geo. Thorburn, Junior, of Calcutta, will preach a missionary sermon. On Saturday, Dr. Ninde will preside at the anniversary of the Methodist Sunday School. On Sunday morning he will preach at the Black Town Pavilion, and in the evening in the Vepery Church. Large numbers of friends from all parts of India are coming to Madras daily in order to be present at the Conference. Miss Leonard, a well-known evangelist, who has been travelling in America, England and Australia during the last thirteen years is now in Madras, and will conduct a prayer meeting to-morrow morning at Vepery. Among other visitors at the Conference will be the distinguished Rev. Abel Stevens, D.D., LL.D., the Editor of the *Literary Worker* and *Church Historian*, whose works are said to be very famous in America, being similar in style to the great Macaulay. The doctor is at present seventy-two years of age, and though his voice is now feeble and his strength not great, he will deliver some addresses in Madras which will probably be heard with much interest. Some lady members of the Missionary Society are also daily coming in to Madras to be present at the Conference, and they will hold a daily consultation amongst themselves as to women's work for women in India. The conference is mainly supported by a Fund from America established in the year 1856. The South Indian Conference was started with a European and Eurasian base but far the chief support and work are concerned, though it began native work at the outset. Its policy is to still further develop European and Eurasian resources as to workers and financial results, though native work is rapidly developing yearly. While it continues to do native work at European centres, it will also take up native work where the population is purely native, appointing missionaries to such work.—*Madras Times*.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning gray or white, or falling off, use "The Sicilian Hair Renewer." *For it will positively restore to every case Gray or White hair* to its original colour with all the fine shade and softness of mind. "Rosetorea," it makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Limited, 43, Farringdon road, London.

TAR AS A REMEDY.

GUTOY'S TAR SOLUTION, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases or which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In GUTOY'S TAR SOLUTION we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

GUTOY'S TAR SOLUTION is easy to use, for a table-spoonful [illegible] of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. Kemp and Co.; Thacker and Co.; Thompson and Taylor; Cooper, Madon and Co.

MR. GOSCHEN ON GOVERNMENT POLICY.

MR. GOSCHEN addressed a great meeting of electors on Tuesday, Jan. 18, in support of his candidature for the Exchange Division of Liverpool. He said he was there to win a seat for the Union cause, the struggle for the maintenance of which had entered upon a very acute stage. The generous reductions of rent made by Irish landlords had been met by the organization of the "plan of campaign;" and the agitation now in progress was striking at the roots of all prosperity in Ireland. The efforts of the Unionist party and the Government would still be directed to the maintenance of law and order, and, above all things, the union of Great Britain and Ireland. He spoke of the necessity of keeping a firm hand on the expenditure of the country; but pointed out that if the nation insisted upon certain things as necessary, it would be foolish to refuse to pay the cost. The Government were prepared for any obstruction which they might meet with, and he had little doubt they would be able to produce measures of worthy proportions suited to the requirements of the day, and that at the end of their term of office they would have on the Statute Book many measures which would deserve and receive the respect of all classes of politicians. He congratulated this country upon not being saddled with the terrible incubus which was weighing down the people of the Continent—the compulsory military system. He had no doubt that there was a desire for peace. If Prince Bismarck were labouring for peace, so were we. Our sympathies might not be identical; but it was entirely false to assert that the Government of this country had for one moment been inclined to risk the peace of Europe for the sake of a particular dynasty or a particular man. There was no foundation for the rumour that the Government had worked, directly or indirectly, for the restoration of Prince Alexander to the rulership of Bulgaria. The Government would give no opinion of the choice to fill the vacancy until the matter was submitted to them under the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin. They would do nothing to separate themselves from the Powers now working for peace on a basis of international agreements. While recognizing that it was not England's duty to take the initiative, that did not imply that England, as a signatory to the Treaty of Berlin and a Mediterranean Power, was indifferent as to the result. A resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to do the utmost in their power to secure Mr. Goschen's triumphant return.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 0
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 3
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 6 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 1 6
Breast, large, each	0 2 9	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 14 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 10 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 8 6
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0
Fore do. do.	1 0 0
Hind do. 2nd sort, per piece	0 14 0
Fore do. do. do.	0 10 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

A further recovery of one per cent. in French Rentes at 107¼ and of ⅛ per cent. in Consols at 100⅞, as wired by Reuter from London last evening, indicates a continuance of the better feeling in financial circles which we referred to yesterday. Indian Sterling Loan had also advanced ¼ per cent. to the old rate of 100½. Government Rupee Paper had declined ¼ per cent. for Fours at £70⅞; and ⅛ per cent. for 4½ per cent. at £72½; but these quotations are probably nominal to a great extent. As to Silver Reuter calls the rate unquotable, but from private sources we learn that it was 47⅞, though, as there was nothing doing, this can hardly be taken as more than a nominal quotation.]

The Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation shares were quoted at £54 in London, which is a recovery of £2 per share of the recent fall.

The only noticeable feature in the London Produce markets yesterday was a decline of 3d. per quarter in Club Wheat No. 2 to arrive, which was dull at 34s. per quarter.

Liverpool was steady, and Surats quiet. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 600 were East Indian; and spot prices were unchanged all round. Arrivals American were called quiet, and prices gave way to the extent of 1-32 in all positions, excepting the most remote quoted, for which the reduction was only 1-64d. per lb. In New York prices remained at 9½ for spot Cotton, and 9·67 for Futures for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the day were 20,000 bales, which, together with the other figures, compare up to date as follows:—

	1887 Bales.	1886 Bales.	1885 Bales.
Monday's Receipts	20,000	20,000	15,000
Two days' do	39,000	34,000	25,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,455,000	4,240,000	4,216,000

Cotton.—The local market has been quiet to-day, transactions having been on a very limited scale. A few lots of Bengal and Julgaum from stock have been sold; but there is almost nothing doing in forward contracts. Shippers are unwilling buyers, and natives generally prefer to buy rather than to sell. We quote:—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
Bengals	138-31	138-40	152-3	February.
Oomras(Bolatee)	162	...	...	do.
Do. (staple)	176-7	182-3	...	do.
Broach	207-8	...	210	March.
Dhollerah	176-7	181-2	192	April-May.
Do.	...	...	193	February.

Wheat and Seeds.—There has been a slightly better demand for Old Soft White Wheat; but little actual business has been done. Native dealers will sell what they have ready, but decline forward offers at any rates. Seeds are dull and unchanged We quote Wheat:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p	
Fine Peasy Old	4 8 6	New	.....	per cwt.
No. 1 do. ,,	4 7 6	,,	4 6 0	,,
Club Delhi No. 1 ,,	.....	,,	4 5 0	,,
Red Ahmedabad ,,	4 3 0	,,	4 1 6	,,

The Receipt of the principa articles of Produce yesterday were:—

Cotton	11,082 bales.
Wheat	25,822 cwts.
Linseed	11,745 ,,
Gingelly	13,900 ,,

Freights are quiet; but the tone is, if anything, weaker; and we have heard of no fresh business. We quote Cotton to Liverpool at 18s. 9d. to 20s., and to London at 21s. 3d.; and Seeds and Wheat at 18s. to the former port, and 17s. 6d. to the latter. There are no ready steamers for Havre or Dunkirk; but rates to Continental ports are generally rather easier. Room can now be obtained for Trieste and Venice at 30s. per ton at Exchange 2s.

Exchange opened this morning at a fall of 1-16d. on last evening's closing rates, but with a steady feeling, and a rapid recovery took place. A few Bills were sold at 1s. 6d, for February, 1s 5 29 32d. to 1s. 5 15-16d. for March-April, and 1s. 5 29-32d. for May early in the day, and we close rather unsettled, but firm at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 27-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-16d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 15 16d. ,,
Credits	1s. 6 1-16d. ,,
French, 3 months' sight	1·91 ,,

Government Paper has been quiet do-day, but with a steady tone in the market. We make no change in yesterday's quotations of 95 and 99½ for Fours and 4½ per cents. respectively; but nothing is doing in the latter and the rate is still nominal.

Shares.—There has been but little doing in this market to-day, and the following are the only changes which we have to notice:—Khangaum Press shares have declined Rs. 45, to Rs. 225; Coorla Mill are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 615; and Manockji Petit are down Rs. 5, at Rs. 1,215. Bombay-Burma, first issue, have advanced Rs. 25, to Rs. 2,715; and Kemp and Care Rs. 2 higher, at Rs. 332; Cooper Madon are down Re. 1 at Rs. 74. Oriental Life and Oriental loan are each Re. 1 lower, at Rs. 107 and Rs. 22, respectively.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Bank		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	725 xd.
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
Exchange Bank		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	31,300	$125	all	17½ do.	459-10
National Bank of India	37,500	250		5 pct.	111xd.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.	178
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	750	200	150		125
Barry Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		102
Barton & Co., Ld.	935	200	185	6 p.ct.	104
Do. New issue	1,000	50	100	Rs. 16	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	500		37	Rs. 20	11
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	800	500	100	10 p. 3 sp.c	100xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	500	500		685
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	1,000	1,000	6 p.c. 15 p.ct.	200
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	100	100		112
Do. (3rd issue)	2,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,725
Bombay Municipal Bonds		62	375		635
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld.	500	100	100	Rs. 5 3p.c	104
Cash Bazaar	1,000	100	100	6 p.ct.	100xd.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100		11
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 10	74
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 15	10
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	255	255		15
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	20	17	Rs. 26	332
Maroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	90
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	75
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100		
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	107
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	22
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	47
Port Canning Co.	8,000	90	1,000	Rs.	1934
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 p.c.	105
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		72
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,500	25	25		24
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs.	1,180
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100		185x
Western India Flax Mills	600	125	109	Rs. 125	95
M. M. Mody & Co	900	900	200	ct.	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	250	1,250	1,250		1,075
Akola Press Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	50	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	880
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	295
ellary	220	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Broach Cawapore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	600
Dhuliers P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,285
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,700
French Press Co.	800	600	600	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sahapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	600	Rs. 95	400
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Mantg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125		94
Motisell Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 55	407½
New Bezar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		107
Prince of W. Press	600	600	100	Rs. 30	360
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	800	800	80	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,500	Rs. 125	1285xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	600	60	25	90½
Volkart Press Co	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	615

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	7	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,808	1,000	000	..	1,376
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	415
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	6,245	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Alfred Mantg. Co.	1,000	500	600	...	340
Allianc e Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	671	600	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	675
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	600	600	Rs. 25	205
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	840	800	600	Rs. 25	585
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	615
City of Bombay Shares	585	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	870
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	...	...	...		
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	60	Rs. 25	635
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,00	..	665
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	167½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,00	..	390
Hinguanghat Mill Co.	300	500	all	37½ p.c.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	100	1,000	50	Rs. 2	825
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	565	1,000	50	Rs. 7	1,410
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	560
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	50	50	,,14-5-7	40
Jewras Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	50	Rs. 45	1130
Khandelah	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	800
Khatao Mackanbee	1,000	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	820
Leopold S. Bloesbing & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,00	1,0	Rs. 5	133xd.
Madras United	300	1,00	1,00	Rs. 12.	2,200
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	..	560
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1215
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
ational Spinning, algaum Cotton Clean	600	1,00	1,00	..	43
Ning Co., Ld.	1,00	1,00	100	...	
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	55
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,00	Rs. 0	220
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	820
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	250	..	535
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	800	80	..	87
Queen Spinning	800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 60	875
Ripon	811	1,00	00	Rs. 60	860
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,00	00	..	1,370
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	675	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,255
Soonderdas	650	1,00	1,00		665
Southern India	1,000	50	50	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,00	...	485
Western India S.&M Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	725
Lakuidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,0	...	720

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£160

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Castlehill, 1,182 tons, Captain G. Walker, cleared with cargo in the same bottom, yesterday for Calcutta.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Culna, Captain R. B. Wood, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice, gunnies, tea &c.,

The B. I. S. N. steamer Mudiana, 2,140 tons, Captain J. C. sharp, will sail to-day for coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo.

The s. s. Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain C. Bechtinger, arrived in Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers from Hongkong, which port she left on the 15th ultimo.

The s. s. Adowa, 1,111 tons, consigned to Messrs. E. Latham and Co; which arrived under Captain W. H. Allen, in Bombay, the evening before the last, brought a general cargo and 703 deck passengers, men, women and children.

The s. s. Orrington, 1,497 tons, Captain W. Peterson, having cleared Sunderland on the 25th December last, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with a cargo of 2,658 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. W. Crowder.

The B. I. S. N. Co's coasting steamer Pachumba, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, under Captain J. W. Livingstone, from Karachi, with a general cargo and Messrs Richardson and Hardlin, first class, and 315 deck, passangers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

8TH FEBRUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara	2014	W. Gill	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Britannia	1991	F. Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kaiser-i-Hind	2400	E. G. Stead	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Verona	...	...	C	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Cameron	1585	J. R. Kewley	F	Glade & Co.
,, Ehrenfels	1518	A. Fisher	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Hasland	1143	J. Berry	H J	.....
,, City of Canterbury	2009	A. B. Gray	K	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, M. Tower	...	...	M	B. Craig & Co.
,, Geelong	1480	F. Grecey	N	P. & O. Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shull	O	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Inchlonga	1998	J. G. Gallichan	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, A. Craig	1372	W. Burges	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
7	Adowa (s)	Allen	Jeddah, Jan. 23.
8	Berenice (s)	Bechtinger	Hongkong, Jan. 15.
	Culna (s)	Wood	Calcutta.
	Orrington (s)	Peterson	Sunderland, Dec. 25.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
8	Niagra (s)	Gill	Havre.
	Castlehill (s)	Walker	Calcutta.

The steamer Loodiana, Captain Sharp, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:

Steamer Verona, for London.
,, Berenice, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Pachumba, for Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

For Liverpool.

City of Canterbury (s), 20 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 48 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, B and A Hormarjee; 121 bales cotton, B Sanjee and Co; 103 bales cotton, P Kesowjee; 80 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 1,800 cwts myrabolams, W Oogarchand; 100 bales hemp, P Laljee; 227 bales cotton, Cursandas Dyall.

Britannia (s), 246 cwts split lentils, A Blaschech and Co; 51 bales cotton, D Vurdhevan; 50 bales cotton, M Bhimjee; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

City of Canterbury (s), 72 bales hemp, F L Bottlebhoy; 448 cwts myrabolams, N Dayall; 750 cwts myrabolams, A Salmon and Co; 50 bales wool, G Bharmull; 90 bales hemp, Rowjee Bhimjee; 46 bales wool, Jadowjee Khimjee; 73 bales hemp, Premjee Heerjee; 50 bales coir fibres and 80 cwts coir yarn, F L Bottlebhoy; 97 cwts myrabolams, C P Cama.

For London.

Storm Queen (s), 550 cwts mascor and 1,300 cwts barley, A Blaschech and Co; 20 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 65 cwts mother of pearl shells, V Furuzram; 900 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Verona (s), 400 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos Moore and Co; 485 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts wheat and 3,999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 13 cases furniture, B J Buzzy and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabolams, A Welljee; 88 cwts gangs, E Ebram; 4 cwts gum; M Dyall; 110 bales cotton, J Faobiri; 9 chests opium, The Bo and P S N Co; 38 cwts ganja, G Hajee Essac; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 113 bales hemp, Alridge, Salmon and Co; 239 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell; 27 cases bristles, Lang Moir and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, J. Fachiri; 10 bales skins N. J. Joomabhai; 107 cwts ginger, Somji Ramji; 80 cwts ginger, Mooiji Jaitha and Co; 103 cwts gum and 14 bales goat skins, W. Poonjee and Co; 35 cwts fishmaws, V. Poonja; 150 cwts ginger, D. Cursondas; 1000 cwts myrabolums, 120 cwts cloves, L. Naroonji; 24 bales hides and skins E. Gangji and Co; 56 cwts Alibanum A. Mowji; 4 cwts gum Ludhabhai Cooverji; 105 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 10 bales goat and sheep skins, D. Sassoon and Co; 9 bales hides and skins, H. S. H. Jan Mahomed; 42 bales hides and skins, P. Damji; 26 bales hides and skins, Fakir Md H. Sooliman; 32 cwts fishmaws, J. Peerbhai and Co; 67 cwts stick, lac, C. P. Cama; 176 cwts ivory, N. G. Hoosein; 23 cwts fishmaws, D. Peebhai, 20 cwts fishmaws Md Nathoo; 250 cwts cloves, D. Sassoon and Co; 177, cwts cloves, Allana Munji and Co 116 cwts cloves, D. Nevidas 100 cwts cloves, M. Khanbhoy; 170 cwts cloves, C. Khimji; 284 cwts cloves, C. Soomar; 360 cwts cloves, T. Topen; 195 cwts ginger H. Gokaldass; 88 cwts ginger, Premji Hurji; 100 cwts ginger and 838 cwts gum, M. Dayall; 150 cwts ginger D. Anandji; 100 cwts Myrabolums and 14 cwts gum, A. Wellji; 18 cwts ginger, 12 cwts gum and 6 cwts rampatree, L. Goorji; 9 cwts gum, 20 cwts fishmaws, B. Sajan; 8 cwts Elephant tusks, Khakubhai Hamance; 12 bales carpets, The Bo. Co's. Ld.; 45 bales goat and sheep skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 1 bales hoop skins, Owen and Okell.

For New York.

Britannia (s), 233 cwts dates, M, Mossia.

For Marseilles.

Clan Cameron (s), 2000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co

For Valencia.

Ehrenfels (s) 199 cwts gingelly seed. Lang Moir and Co.

For Venice.

Verona (s) 1,148 cwts indigo, Ralli Brothers.
Berenice (s) 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 3,202 cwts linseed, F. Mosotty and Co; 175 bales cotton, F. Mosotty and Co; 2,029 cwts caster seed, Tyebji and Co.

For Trieste.

Berenice (s) 220 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co. 595 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,100 bales cotton; Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Thos Moore and Co; 220 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

For Antwerp.

s.s. Altna craig (s) 200 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 1,035 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Nt of St. John (s) 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Kohinur (s) 87 bales cotton, Bisondyall Hurdyall.
Africa (s) 100 bales cotton, B. Hurdyall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Swire, Capt, Bo, A P D, on duty from Poona.
O'Donnell, Capt, Bo, B S C, on duty from Poona.

FEBRUARY 8.

Hawkins, Capt, Bl, 1st Bl Inf on M C, from Mandalay.
Morse, Lt, Bl, 1st E-Yorkr Regt, from priv leave, from England.
Pratt, Col, Bl, 2nd Sikh, on far, from R Pindi.
Glover, Vet Surg, Bl, A V D, from tour, from Meerut.
Lindeman, Surgn, Bl, Med Staff, on M C, from Ambalia.
Geoghegan, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on furlough, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Stevens, Lt, Bl, R E, on duty, to Meerut.
Davidson, Lt, Bo, 1 K O B, on duty, to Meerut.
Manifold, Capt, Bl, R A, on duty, to Lahore.

FEBRUARY 8.

Anderson, Major, Mad, R. A, on duty, to Bangalore.
O'Donnell, Capt, Bo, S C, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Fenton, Vet Surgn, Mad, A V D, on duty to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, February 9, 1887.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at head-quarters, on Friday next, the 11th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be a class of instruction for proficiency certificates on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., at 6 p.m., and not on Thursday, as stated in yesterday's order.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company, No. 2509 Vol. J. J. J. Roberts, No. 2510 Vol. Thos. Kennedy.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7th February, 1887.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·947
Temperature of the Air	69·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·1
Dew Point	47·2
Relative humidity of Air	448
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	(76·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	61·8
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, N, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	450

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N.O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. 60 bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY Ld.
QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

JUBILEE FUND.
SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND for CELEBRATING the JUBILEE of HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS are informed that from THIS DATE, they can, if they see fit, divide their contributions among all or any of the following objects:—1. Technical Institution; 2 Jubilee Fund; 3. School Feast; 4. Imperial Institute in London, or make their contributions to any one of such objects.
HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay Municipal Office, 5th January, 1887.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[FEE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BINGHAM—February 3, at Bareilly, the wife of Major E H Bingham, 19th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, of a son.
BROWNE—February 3, at Almora, the wife of Captain A G F Browne, 3rd Gurkhas, of a daughter.
OGDEN—January 15, at Simla, the wife of W Ogden, P W Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DE LORD—HIBBERT-FOSTER—January 20, at St Luke's Church, Allahabad, by Revd Graham Sandberg, J H de Lord, to Gertrude C Hibbert-Foster.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1887.

Is it true, as Lord Randolph Churchill has been told, that economy is not popular with the Democracy? If the ex-Secretary of State for India find leisure to peruse the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Corporation, when discussing the outlay on illuminations in this city, which we published yesterday, he will probably be confirmed in his belief that it is the highest business of statesmen to make economy popular. If any one had stood up in the Corporation, and proposed that the whole of the supposed surplus of five lakhs which adorned the recent Budget when presented to the wisdom of the Municipal fathers, he would have been certain of the applause and of the votes of the majority of his colleagues; and had he fixed the amount at ten lakhs, throwing in fireworks and sweetmeats for the eight hundred thousand inhabitants of Bombay, he would have had more applause and still more votes. We quite sympathise with the Municipal Commissioner, who laid down the doctrine that if a thing be worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. The projected Municipal demonstration in honour of the Jubilee has gained in definiteness and purpose by the return to Bombay of an experienced administrator. If he had been present at an earlier stage, the Corporation would probably have been saved from many of the difficulties which have beset their path since they voted the expenditure of a lakh without having a single idea in their heads as to how the money was to be laid out. Had any one taken the trouble to arrange a programme, it would have been seen that a lakh was at once both too much and too little. It was too much, if all that was required was to pass the Sixteenth of February in joy, amid flowers and garlands, under flags flung out in the bright sunshine, and with martial music inciting to loyalty, and to a sweet oblivion of the perils of finance and of war which environ so many people in unhappier climes. All this might have been done, and well done, for a modest twenty thousand rupees—say for about the amount which would make the Queen's Road a thoroughfare of which the Bombay Government would approve, and of which a Mofussil town would certainly not feel ashamed. But illuminations on a magnificent scale being desired by the working classes of Bombay—who have at length found means to make their desires and wants known to the civic authorities—the expense was not regarded as dangerous, nor was a pit-fall foreseen. The Government of India—having thoughtfully determined to bring the Jubilee festival on with the suddenness of a sunburst in an English spring—gave no notice whatever of their intention to antedate by several months, the celebration which is to take place in England next June. Had a time of grace been given, and the intimation been preceded by a hint, even semi-official, arrangements could have been made which would have enabled not only Bombay but all India to illuminate at a moderate outlay with the brilliancy which London and Paris might be willing to supply. As it is, the few astute holders of the sources of light, have "cornered" Government, Municipalities and private people, in a way that would be a caution to the men of New York who deal in corn and cotton, and every now and then a steal a railway or two. There is great hope for the commercial future of Bombay when we find how alert in business are even the humble dealers in lamps and oil and other necessaries, when the occasion so unexpectedly presents itself. Lamps that used to be five rupees a hundred, are now three rupees the dozen, and cannot be obtained always for that. The Municipality finds that the illuminations which were to cost at the usual rates Rs. 10,000, cannot now be carried out for less then Rs. 30,000. The rate at which things are going may be judged by the estimate which the Government has allotted for the lighting of a single school, Rs. 4,500. And what is one school among so many? To our mind the spending of so enormous a sum, to light up for three or four hours a school building at the very time when the Government is alleging that it is compelled by motives of economy to withdraw a portion of its pecuniary support from the educational institutions which it has itself established, deserves to be considered a wanton misapplication of money. The odd five hundred rupees would more than suffice to mark out the outlines of the building in question. That is all that is needed, and the effect would be infinitely better than the waste of light involved in lighting the windows and other architectural details. The prevailing practice is a violation of the rule that the whole is greater than its part, and that in so far as the illumination brings the details into prominence, the salient lines lose in precision and emphasis. When we consider that irrespective of the enhanced artistic effect of outlining a building like the Cathedral High School, the result of a saving of four thousand rupees in the course of one evening would be to endow the school with a scholarship, or other stimulus to education, we have here in one instance the strongest condemnation for the lamentable waste which is now being organised in the sight of gods and men.

When it was found that the cost of the material required for illuminatiug purposes had been quadrupled and quintupled, the obvious good sense of meeting the exigencies of the occasion without a wholesale squandering of money ought to have presented itself. A far grander display than any we are likely to get at an expenditure even of lakhs, could be obtained by a skilful and capable adaptation of means to ends, such as enables the public fêtes in Italy and France to surpass anything of the kind which is ever seen in England, or in India for that matter, and at a tithe of the cost. Sweeping lines and grand vistas can best be made by avoiding the economical and æsthetic mistake of exaggerating detail, and subordinating to it the perspective to which everything should give way. To give an instance, the buildings surrounding the great public place in which the Flora Fountain stands, would—if properly brought out in lines of light, unblurred by the glare of thousands of lamps fixed round the windows—almost equal the Place de la Concorde when similarly illuminated. The lamps hung in tasteless profusion on every irregularity on the surface of the Post Office and Public Works buildings would suffice, if properly distributed, to invest this magnificent place with a grandeur worthy of the centre of the City. Besides, the outlines stand out distinctly, while trees obscure

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell in a moderate speech moved an amendment to the Address, denying that any disorder existed in Ireland in those parts where the rents had been suitably reduced, and adding that autonomy and not repression was the remedy for the crisis.

THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

Sir Charles Warren, the Commissioner of Police, has forbidden an intended torchlight procession of Socialists in London which was to take place to-night in the West End in celebration of the Anniversary of the Trafalgar Square riots of last year.

THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

ROME, FEB. 7.

The Negus of Abyssinia (King John) has written to the General Commanding the Italian forces at Massowah demanding the evacuation of the country

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 7.

Sir Drummond Wolff has submitted proposals to Kiamil Pacha which are to serve as a basis for the negotiations respecting Egypt.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, FEB. 7.

Notwithstanding a Papal despatch desiring the Catholics in the Reichstag to support the Army Bill, Dr. Windthorst, the Ultramontane leader, and the Catholic electors decline to give their support.

THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 8.

The first witness examined to-day was Nathooram Shunker, Revenue Commissioner of Cambay, who said he was one of those employed in carrying on the negociations between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Shamrao about the settlement of the private dispute. He went with a letter from the Dewan to the Saheb, and told him that he should tender an apology, as was demanded. Mr. Wilson replied that he would only express himself in vague terms. Mr. Cowasjee Keranjavala, who was present at the interview, said to witness: "Saheb proposed to write a note to the effect that he made the proposal at the suggestion of others, and that he repented of his mistake," and eventually it was agreed that the Dewan should go to Bombay and meet the Saheb and Cowasjee there. After negociations, Cowasjee told the Dewan that matters would be settled if he went back to Memoodabad, but the Dewan declined to do that.

In cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity, witness said he never told Mr. Wilson that if he did not report against Shamrao the latter would agree to settle that private matter as well as Nazumkhan's claims. Mr. Wilson had never told witness that he must have a written apology from Mr. Shamrao or that he was going to Bombay to place the matter in his solicitors' hands. Witness also denied having asked Cowasjee to intercede in Shamrao's behalf.

The next witness was Pundlik, brother of the Dewan, and managing clerk in Messrs. Chalk and Walker's firm. Witness described the conversation which Cowasjee and Shamrao had on one occasion at Ahmedabad station. Cowasjee told Shamrao it was not good to fight with big officials. Ultimately, witness said, the letter on behalf of the Dewan was prepared, and it was arranged that witness should go to Kaira and exchange it for the letter that Cowasjee might bring there from Mr. Wilson. Witness was told to read Mr. Wilson's letter to see that nothing had been imputed against the Dewan before he handed over the Dewan's letter to Cowasjee. Cowasjee made a copy of this letter and took it to Mr. Wilson; he then returned with a letter from Mr. Wilson which he delivered to witness, and witness on his par gave him the Dewan's letter to hand over to Mr. Wilson. Cowasjee having delivered the letter returned and told Pundlik that the matter was now amicably settled.

In answer to Mr. Inverarity witness said it was not a fact that he was anxious to keep the Dewan's letter with him until he had received Mr. Wilson's note, because he was not sure Mr. Wilson would accept the Dewan's letter in the form it was written.

Below is given the text of the letters exchanged by Pundlik with Cowasjee at Memoodabad on December 18th:—"With reference to private correspondence passed between us I have to say that, owing to the instrumentality of mutual friends, I am willing to accept the explanation given by you, and I am willing to forget and consider as if nothing had happened, and I trust you will do the same. Signed—SHAMRAO N. LAUD. Kaira, December 19th."

"Regarding the matter of the private correspondence beginning with your note of the 29th ultimo, I accept the note you have sent me to-day, and will forget what has happened. Signed—G. WILSON."

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 8.

Nawab Mehdi Ali Mooneer Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Political and Financial Secretary, Hyderabad, gave evidence before the Public Civil Service Commission yesterday, when a carefully proposed memo. by him was read. He based his views upon experience, claiming that his sentiments had been tested by time and experiment. No country so much as India imperatively demands in large matters of government, the postponement of theory to practice. India is not prepared for wholesale application of Western political doctrines, the conditions being so different here. Jealousy of race is still an element the statesman must recognise; still a danger he must be prepared to meet. Bitter strife would result if British restraining influence departed. Western ideas are slowly gaining ground, but the introduction of a political franchise, such as the English enjoy, would mean the subversion of order and ruin to the land. The system of appointment to the Statutory Service is not approved. The system is deservedly unpopular, natives being merely appointed to individual Covenanted posts, and not assimilated into a select body of the Covenanted Service, an invidious difference being maintained. He would legislate so that promotion should flow as in the Covenanted Service. He would admit to the Statutory Service only those who had given proof of merit, but would give an opportunity to promote persons whose age, experience and stake in the country invest them with peculiar claims to official recognition. The system of nomination to the Statutory Service should be modified, distinguished service must be allowed due share of patronage, and the claims of birth and position must be also considered. But he would not promote mere wealth or social position; nor mere intellectuality. A combination of both is desirable. He would liberally encourage the inclination to proceed to England for two years, but this should be optional for the Statutory while compulsory in the Covenanted Service. Native aspirations can find sufficient and legitimate safety valves in the ranks of the Statutory Service. To natives who proceed to England the Executive and Judicial appointments now in possession of the Covenanted Service should be thrown open. For the highest Judicial appointments the Statutory men should be available. Natives have proved very capable Judges. He believed they would also succeed as Collectors. He points to Sir Salar Jung, Sir Madava Row, Syed Ahmed Khan, and argues that what has been done in the past may be accomplished in the future. While he would retain the Statutory Service he would not recruit it with unsuccessful candidates for the Covenanted Service or by mere open competition. The natives of Northern India entertain no dislike to English rule, but they have an aversion to being ruled over by men of inferior caste and physique, especially when strangers. Experience in Hyderabad confirms this. For the Statutory Service he would advocate nomination by Government, coupled with high qualifying, but not competitive, examination, the nominations to include the qualified inhabitants of adjacent provinces. As to the Covenanted Service he says dissatisfaction exists among natives regarding recruitment, first, against holding examinations in England alone; second, reduction of age; third, advantages of the knowledge of Latin and Greek over Asiatic languages. He objects to simultaneous examinations. To the people of Northern India this simultaneous examination would be extremely distasteful. Those Provinces are comparatively backward in education, but the people are rich and influential. To them open competition in India would mean absolute exclusion for many years to come. He solemnly protests against the acceptance of measures which can only endanger the political well-being of two great countries by cheapening admission into the Covenanted Service. The system which would throw open the field of high station and serious responsibility to a youth unskilled in everything but the use of books would shut the door of honorable employment in the face of men who would bring to the British service great loyalty, familiarity with the country, the prestige of high station, and the useful adjunct of faithful following. Competition might secure intellectual attainment, but at the sacrifice of other qualities not less essential for those who live among the restless and predatory tendencies of the North. Under the present system the aristocratic element does not seek official employment, but it would in time. A service composed mainly of natives would not command the confidence of the European capitalist. Simultaneous examinations would be likely to flood the country with an excessive proportion of native Civilians. Intimate community of interests can be achieved only by retaining for very many years a large proportion of English officials. Natives are somewhat deficient in moral stamina and capacity to meet emergencies. These may develop in time. He would raise the maximum age for the examination to 21 or even 23.

During cross-examination he alluded to the prevailing objection to Bengalees in Upper India as high officials, and spoke in praiseworthy terms of the Parsee officials in Hyderabad.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, outward bound from Glasgow and Liverpool, left here for Bombay this evening.

PORT SAID, FEB. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, FEB. 8.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla, which left Bombay at 5 p.m. on the 1st instant, arrived here at 4 p.m. yesterday.

HONGKONG, FEB. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Khiva (extra steamer) left Hongkong for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Sarats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅜
4½ per cent. "	72⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£54

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey), perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Direct Cable, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Eastern, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE BAROMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 7.

10 p.m.	65·9

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

a.m.	60·1
10 p.m.	70·2
2 p.m.	74·0
4 a.m.	73·5

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published yesterday containing a formal notification of the election of Dr. C. F. Underwood to a seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

THE Indian Marine Bill has been referred to a select committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Peile, Scoble, Whiteside, and Major-General Cheseney.

CAPTAIN DALBIAC, Royal Horse Artillery, who lately met with a serious accident, while racing, has been recommended for leave to England by a medical board at Umballa.

CAPTAIN J. MONTGOMERY, Director of Settlements and Revenue Records in the Punjab, goes home on leave shortly. Mr. E. B. Steedman, C.S., now on furlough, will most likely officiate for him.

MR. A. W. CROFT, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, and Mohendra Lall Sirkar are about to be appointed to the Legislative Council of Bengal.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON left Dumraon on Saturday afternoon by special train for Calcutta. He was heartily cheered off, says a correspondent, as he left the station.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON will be entertained at a service dinner in Calcutta in April by his fellow-Civilians in Bengal.

AMONG the witnesses likely to be examined by the Public Service Commission in Calcutta are Sir Comer Petheram, the Chief Justice, and one or two other Judges of the High Court.

MR. J. F. STEVENS succeeds Mr. T. Smith as Judge of Gya, when the latter goes on furlough in April before retirement. Mr. Bourdillon succeeds Mr. Clay as Collector of Sarun, the Behar Light Horse thus getting an efficient and enthusiastic officer.

MR. E. GAY, Controller-General, intends going on six months' leave in April, when Mr. Atkinson, Accountant-General in Bengal, will probably act for him. Mr. R. Logan filling the vacancy thus caused. Mr. T. W. Rawlins, Accountant-General in Bombay, is also going on furlough before long, and Mr. S. Jacob will officiate for him.

THE appointment of Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, as representative of the Government of India on the Public Service Commission, is in succession to Mr. Crosthwaite, who relieves Sir Charles Bernard in Burma. When the Commission was lately passing through his territories, Mr. Fitzpatrick took refuge in the jungles of Chattisgarh. Meantime, while Mr Fitzpatrick is absent on the Commission, Mr. J. W. Neill, Commissioner of Jubbulpore, officiates temporarily at least in the Chief Commissionership.

A DISTURBANCE that may develope into an affair of some consequence is reported from the Afghan frontier. It seems that on the 22nd of last month the Turi Khel and Ghilzais raided down the Thul valley to attack their old enemies the Waziris, and did so with great effect. The Waziris admit that fifty of their men were killed, several wounded, some villages destroyed and considerable plunder taken off. They are now preparing reprisals on the Ghilzais, and it is stated that 400 Waziri coolies, who were employed on the foundations of the new bridge over the Currum at Bunnu, have gone off to the hills to join the hue-and-cry.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and party witnessed some exciting sport on the 3rd inst., on which day the Bulrampore khedda establishment succeeded in stockading twenty elephants—an unusually big catch for those parts. The members of the camp have also had some good shooting—they have accounted for two tigers up to date, besides other animals.

THERE are, it appears, two Bo Shwes in the field, and unfortunately the one recently captured is not the man who has given so much trouble about Minhla. The Bo taken is named Shwe Hwan, and he was secured by Lieutenant Crealock north-east of Myotha, in the Ava district.

THE Government of India are inviting tenders for a steamer service once in four weeks from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Nancowry (Carmortá) and back *via* Port Blair, Rangoon and Port Blair to Calcutta. The steamers may also be required to call at Cocos, and occasionally at the Krishna light vessel. The contract will begin on the 1st January, 1888.

IN the course of a private letter, an officer who is now stationed as Mingyan says:—"I do not believe in dacoiting being over by the end of March. The big bands will be broken up, but the dacoits that have always been dacoits are spread about everywhere in bands of from two to a dozen. These annoy the villagers dreadfully, and will be worse than ever when the rains begin. The railway is expected to be here by June, but I hear some of the engineers say that it will not be workable during the rains. Now this is the time it will be wanted. I hear also that the road is ready to a great extent, but no one knows where the rails are! They are supposed to be hidden in England."

THE Ceylon cricketers, who have returned to Colombo, speak in grateful terms of the hospitality extended to them everywhere during their tour in India. The *Ceylon Times* says:—"On all sides we hear it declared that the match *vs.* the Parsees and that *vs.* the North-West Provinces were won entirely by Shand, who came off in the trundling line most wonderfully. At the last mentioned match—at Agra—he was most successful, the ground suiting him to a T, showers having fallen the day previous; and our victory is said to have been due to his bowling almost entirely. We congratulate him on his success, and hope that many more 'field days' are before him. A good deal of the success was no doubt due to the presence of the lady who accompanied her husband on the tour, and thus brought the team the very best of luck!"

THE correspondent, who writes on Central Asian matters, in an up-country paper, speaks of Mr. A. Moore as busy in the duties of his new post at the India Office, and working with Sir West Ridgeway at the presentation of the Afghan frontier case against the return of M. de Staal. His death, therefore, would appear to have been as sudden as it is certainly lamentable; for he was an able and popular official, and it was due perhaps to his influence as Private Secretary that Lord Randolph Churchill's reign at the India Office was marked on the whole by surprising sobriety and discretion. "It may be anticipated with some confidence," says the Allahabad paper, "that his successor as Political Secretary at the India Office will be found in the officer whose name is coupled with his above. Sir West Ridgeway has a strong claim on the gratitude of the Government."

MR. CHARLES SUMMERS, a Conservative elector in the district of Glasgow, represented by Mr. Edward Russell, having written to Lord Randolph Churchill, calling his attention to the interpretation which Mr. Russell had put on a letter he had received from his lordship—namely, that the letter was a great tribute to Mr. Gladstone's financial genius—has received the following reply:—

2, Connaught-place, Jan. 18.

Dear Sir,—I really cannot hold myself responsible for the interpretation which Mr. Russell may have put on my letter to him to which you refer. That letter seems to me to be perfectly clear, and, as far as it goes, precise. If you come to examine the revenue and expenditure accounts for the last twenty years, I think it is possible, that you may find that the management of the national finances between 1868 and 1874 was fairly good, between 1874 and 1880 was not quite so satisfactory, and between 1880 and 1885 was simply infamous. If this rather summary view of recent financial history is discovered to be on the whole not incorrect, the cause might with some amount of reason be assigned to Parliamentary democratisation, which, in its turn, may be regarded as springing from—(1) The Irish difficulty, which may be said to have commenced in 1876; (2) unwise legislation; (3) unwise foreign policy. I am rejoiced, however, to learn from my correspondence, and from other sources, that this vastly important question of national expenditure is beginning to receive the serious attention of the masses of the people in all parts of the country.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

A DISTRACTED writer in the Calcutta *Saturday Evening Journal* complains that all the people he meets are suffering from a severe attack of jubilee on the brain. "Wherever one goes and whoever one may meet," he says, "the conversation is sure to turn in some way or other upon the forthcoming event; while wherever we go along the streets we are at once reminded of the approaching festivities by the bamboo network outside the houses, even ascending to the dome of Government House and the Post Office, as well as the spires of several churches, and culminating in some marvellous bamboo erections on the roof of the Imperial Museum. Granted the usual fine weather which we may expect at this time of the year, and an absence of wind, the illuminations in Calcutta on this occasion will probably exceed anything hitherto seen in India or even elsewhere."

MR. CHARLES DU VAL'S season in Piccadilly has now terminated, Mr. Du Val, who has given 631 representations in London, having been medically advised to rest from his arduous labours. This is a natural consequence of the continuous strain upon the physical energies as well as the vocal organs required to sustain the long series of representations night after night. Mr. Du Val will shortly start upon his second tour of the world, the scope of which will include another visit to the Cape, Natal, and possibly the Gold Fields of South Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and Canada. Mr. Du Val will probably be accompanied by the Albino musicians, known as the Circassian Glinkas, and Mr. Verne, whose brilliant musical and ventriloquial sketches have formed one of the chief attractions of the programme of Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook at the Egyptian Hall. Mr. Du Val will take out with him many novelties, musical and characteristic, and a brilliant success may be anticipated, and the impressions and experiences will form a fitting companion work to the already popular "With a Show Through Southern Africa," now in its 40th thousand.

WOLVES in numerous packs are this season showing extraordinary temerity within a short distance of Odessa. In several villages in this district nothing is safe from their depredations. Cattle, sheep, and pigs are harried and worried. Only two days ago, in the village of Troitzki, about fifteen miles hence, an old man aged seventy was attacked in open daylight and within the precincts of the village, torn to pieces, and devoured. The rural police have appealed to the Odessa authorities for assistance. English sportsmen might just now (the *Daily News* correspondent remarks) find some lively employment for their guns and hunting knives in this neighbourhood.

THE upper Table Rock, on the Canadian bank of the Niagara River, adjoining the Horseshoe Falls, fell with a great crash into the river the other day. Thousands of tons of rock, with an enormous mass of ice, fell about 150 ft. The iron railing placed by the Government on the edge of the rock was carried down, this being the spot where most visitors to the place stand. The mass of rock that fell was 150 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 170 ft. deep, and its displacement leaves a perpendicular wall where one can stand and look behind the cataract into the dark chasm through which the spiral stairway goes down to the path behind the Falls. The frost, combined with the heavy weight of the accumulated ice, was the cause of the fall of rock.

THE French Academy of Medicine has concluded an animated discussion on the Pasteur system, in which both members and auditors showed as much party passion as is displayed at political meetings. M. Peter gave details of five deaths among M. Pasteur's patients, apparently due to the paralytic form of rabies—that is to say, to the Pasteur, not the canine virus. On the other side it was stated that of 2,682 persons treated up to the end of last year, only 31 had died, 10 of these being among the 186 persons bitten in the face or head. No death, moreover, had occurred among the 50 of those 186 persons to whom the intensive treatment had been applied. As in most discussions, each of the two parties adhered to its original opinion.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE undermentioned officers of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles have been transferred to the 3rd or N.-W. Railway Corps:—Major H. T. Ferguson, Captain J. Rickie, Captain H. S. Wishart, Lieutenant R. C. Williams, Lieutenant C. H. C. Bickerton and Lieutenant J. Robb. The transfer is in accordance with para. 23A of the new Volunteer Regulations, which says it is desirable that all Volunteers along the same line of Railway should belong to one and the same Corps.

THE following appointments have been made:—4th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel H. E Eliot, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel R. S. Robertson, retired; Major W. Hailes, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Eliot; Major B. C. Graves, Wing Officer, 31st Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander, vice Major W. Hailes. 3rd Sikhs—Captain A. Daniell, 4th P. I., to officiate as 2nd-in-Command; Lieutenant A. E. Woods, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain W. Cook seconded; Lieutenant A. J. Shaw, attached to the 4th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant R. H. Dawson seconded. 9th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant R. P. Warren and Lieutenant Buist, Hampshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Elliot, Middlesex Regiment, have been appointed to the 2nd and 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, as probationers for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT E. W. BOUDIER, R.A., has been appointed to the 20th P. I. as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT D. C. F. MACINTYRE, 1st Batalion, 2nd Goorkhas, has been appointed Commandant of the Naga Hills Frontier Police Battalion.

THE following appears in General Orders of the 27th ultimo:—

It has recently come to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that in a very large proportion of regiments serving in India a branch of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association is worked by non-commissioned officers and privates without the knowledge and countenance of the Commanding Officer. Sir Frederick Roberts wishes it to be understood that not only is the cause recognized by Government, but that he is himself interested in the good work being done by the Association; and that he desires to see its extension and further success: but at the same time his Excellency considers it undesirable that any society should exist in a regiment, in however laudable a cause, without the cognizance and approval of the Commanding Officer. The Commander-in-Chief therefore desires that where branches of the Association exists they should be fully recognised as regimental institutions; and should in future be worked through the Commanding Officer, instead of by direct communication with the Secretary to the Association. It is also desirable that the books and accounts of the regimental branch should be periodically produced at orderly room for the Commanding Officer's inspection and signature. Sir Frederick Roberts hopes that Commanding Officers will as far as possible assist the branches of the Association existing in their regiments by placing vacant rooms at their disposal and by affording them such other facilities as may tend to encourage the movement.

DPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF left Bombay last evening by the Jubbulpore mail train for Deolali, in continuation of his tour of inspection. The Duke was accompanied by Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, and Major Hannay, A.-D.-C., members of his personal staff, and by Brigadier-General Knowles, Adjutant General, and Colonel Adam, Quartermaster General. The departure was private, and the attendance of heads of departments was dispensed with. A salute of 17 guns will be fired this morning.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE excellence of the object, no less than the attractiveness of the programme, brought together an unusually large audience at the Town Hall last evening, on the occasion of the annual concert in aid of the funds of the Scottish Orphan Age. Though that portion of the audience which claims the north of the Tweed as its home, would perhaps have liked a larger representation of Scottish minstrelsy, the programme, taking it as a whole, was an admirable one, and was well adapted to suit the peculiarities of diverse tastes. Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Morland, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wyer were the vocalists. Miss Schmuck gave a pianoforte solo; Herr Schmuck contributed two violin solos; and Mr. Mant gave two organ solos. The latter gentleman also rendered valuable assistance as accompanist.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE *VS.* TYPHOID FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN INDIA.—BOMBAY, JAN. 17.—A large meeting was held in the Town Hall here yesterday, in order to decide upon the steps to be taken for keeping the Queen's Jubilee. The Corporation has voted a sum of 80,000 rupees for the purpose.—*Reuter.*

SIR,—Governments exist, we are told, as a terror to evil-doers, the presumption of course being, that they themselves are amongst such as do well. One may always profit by observing the conduct of the virtuous, and from this point of view it is interesting to glance at the doings of our rulers. The Corporation must be looked upon as a governing body, and as this said Corporation of Bombay contains a goodly number of Government servants, let us endeavour, to profit by the conduct of this virtuous collection. For example, this terror to evil-doers have voted a sum of Rs. 80,000 for the purpose of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee; but when a like amount is proposed for sanitary purposes, or for the purpose of purchasing of building sites for dwellings or hospitals for the impecunious, this virtuous body can never see their way to grant it. The fact is, you need a few more of the people themselves, both European and native, and less Government-wallas, to decide what is best for the community. You cannot have justice while it rests with one set or class of people to make laws or decide questions for another set or class of people. While Bombay is in such a dangerous sanitary condition the Corporation has no right to use the people's money for what will not benefit them. The above are reflections on Reuter's telegram, which no doubt is intended to stir the people in England to go and do likewise; but the English will take good care that the Municipal coffers spend nothing—this devotion will have to come out of private purses, which there seems a little difficulty about, as everybody seems to be hard up. The "unemployed," for instance, will be unable to join in the Jubilee devotion, and it seems to me, that a celebration of this nature loses all its depth, when only a portion and the well-to-do are the only interested parties; same like your Corporation.—Yours, &c.,

BLOTTING PAPER.

London, Jan. 21.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be allowed, through the medium of your paper, to draw the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to the great inconvenience which the passengers are put to, especially by the trains leaving Colaba at 5-10 and 5-30 p.m. (Bombay time), on account of the 3rd class carriages being overcrowded by the labourers and sepoys of the Company (the former in their dirty clothes), so much so that they are compelled to keep standing all the while until they reach their destinations. To remedy this evil, I would suggest that two extra separate carriages be attached to both those trains and allotted to them.—Yours, &c.,

Mahim, Feb. 7. A PASSENGER.

THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 7.

THE Commission, consisting of Mr. J. Moore and the Hon. Mr. Naylor, appointed by Government to inquire into the charges preferred by Mr. Shamrao N. Laud, Dewan of Cambay, against Mr. Wilson, Collector of Kaira and Political Agent of Cambay, resumed the inquiry to-day. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for Mr. Shamrao; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, represented Mr. Wilson.

Fakrudin Nazmudin gave corroborative evidence regarding the alleged interview between Mr. Shamrao and Jahlia Malee at the Dewan's house. The witness said he is a servant of the Cambay State, and also an Inamdar of two villages.

In the course of his cross-examination, the witness said:—My father is alive, and he has a fourth share in one of the main villages and one-sixteenth in another. I have no share in these villages so long as my father is alive. My father's share amounts to about Rs. 200 or 250 per annum. It is not true that this share is mortgaged. I know one Harilal Bhogilal. I have had dealings with him and I used to borrow money from him. When I said in my examination-in-chief that I owned two inam villages, I meant only to say that my father had the share I mentioned in them. We have some other lands of our own too. I got Rs. 120 per month as a servant of the Cambay State. I began to receive this salary in the time of the present Dewan. Before that my pay was Rs. 50 per month. In the late Nawab's time, I got Rs. 40 per month as foudar, with 20 per cent. on the amount of fine levied, and a rupee from every complainant who came to seek justice. I was without employment during the time Mr. Shamrao was not Dewan. I was again employed on Mr. Shamrao returning to office.

Q.—You worked a great deal, isn't it, to get Shamrao back to the Dewanship?

A.—No, I did nothing. Everything was done by God. (A laugh.) I had received one, or two, or three letters from Mr. Shamrao, but I have not got them.

Q.—Were they on any particular subject or mere general letters?

A.—The Dewan wrote to say that he had cleared up the matter with the Government, and that, if possible, he should be glad to be reinstated as Dewan.

Q.—Was it understood between you and the Dewan, that as soon as the latter was reinstated, you should get some appointment?

A.—No.

Q.—Then I suppose you were quite surprised that you got an apppointment so soon after his return?

A.—No, I was not. I had long been in the service of the State, with the exception of the interval when I was dismissed. I now hold the post of Assistant Revenue Adhikari.

A.—In the time of the late Nawab were you not dismissed from the Durbar?

A.—No, I was not. Sometimes my pay was reduced and sometimes, it was increased, but I was never dismissed.

Q.—Was not there a row about your opening a salt pan when all other salt pans in the State were closed?

A.—No, never. There was, however, some dispute about it. The dispute related to a salt pan opened in one of our inam villages. I do not remember if Mr. Wilson was Political Agent of Cambay at the time.

Q.—Did you not get into trouble about the salt pan, in consequence of a representation made by Mr. Wilson?

A.—No, I was not in trouble, but some people of my village were. The Nawab was not angry with me about it. Mr. Shamrao is a friend of mine. I was at Mehmadabad the day Mr. Wilson left the place for Bombay. I was there to see him off. I went there on behalf of Mr. Shamrao, and at his request. Cowasjee was also there when I went to see Mr. Wilson in his tent. I went into the tent with Cowasji, Nathuram, and Mirza Ali.

Q.—What did you start from Cambay to see Mr. Wilson about?

A.—Mr. Shamrao said a letter had come to him from Mr. Wilson, and he asked me to go and see him.

Q.—Did the Dewan refer at the time to the subject of the insulting proposal made to him?

A.—Shamrao said he had written to Mr. Wilson with reference to the proposal and had received a letter from him. He did not tell me to get an apology from the saheb.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Wilson, "Saheb, you have a big belly and should be kind to small people. I hope that you would forgot and forgive what had passed"?

A.—I said he should be kind to small people. Nathuram did say that he wished to see the saheb in private. I do not remember if Mr. Wilson at first declined to see him in private.

Q.—Did not Cowasjee say there was no harm if Mr. Wilson saw Nathuram in private?

A.—I don't remember. Nathuram and Mr. Wilson afterwards went into another tent; and I, Cowasjee, and Mirza Ali stayed in the other tent. After a little time, Mr. Wilson called for Cowasjee, and Cowasjee went to him. I did not hear what took place there. I do not remember that it was the 5th December. I never saw Mr. Wilson again.

Q.—Did you give Cowasjee the letter for settlement to be delivered to Mr. Wilson?

A.—Not I, but Pundlik gave it to Cowasjee. The letter, which was signed by Mr. Shamrao, was read by Mr. Cowasjee.

Q.—Was it not proposed that a copy of the letter should be taken to the saheb, to see if he would accept it?

A.—Yes. That was the reason why a copy was made and the original was left with Pundlik.

Q.—Was it Nathuram who first told Cowasji that a proposal had been made by Mr. Wilson to Mr. Shamrao?

A.—I don't know. I was not present when Nathuram had a conversation with Cowasjee. Nazumkhan was paid through me Rs. 7,000 in Bombay in respect of his claims by order of the Nawab. It is not true that I gave him only Rs. 5,000 and got from him a receipt for Rs. 7,000, or that Mr. Shamrao was to receive Rs. 4,000 out of the total amount that was to be paid to Nazumkhan. It is not true that Nazumkhan promised to assist Shamrao in settling his private matter on condition that his own claims against the State were settled. Cowasjee was paid no money, not even his travelling expenses. It is not true that Cowasjee had declined to take a sum of money offered to him by me through Mirza Ali. About two days after I, Pundlik and Cowasjee had been to Kaira with the letter signed by Shamrao, I saw Cowasjee at the Mehmadabad station.

Q.—Did not you offer Cowasjee on that occasion a bundle of notes?

A.—No.

Q.—Did not you push the notes into his coat?

A.—No. The day before I saw Mr. Cowasjee at Mehmadabad station, the inquiry before Mr. Sheppard had terminated. Mr. Shamrao started from Mehmadabad for Bombay on the day when I saw Mr. Cowasjee at the station. I do not know why Mr. Shamrao had been to Bombay.

Q.—Did you persuade Mr. Shamrao to write the letter which you and Pundlik took to Kaira?

A.—Yes I did. I told him that it would be better to have the matter settled, as the Nawab did not approve of it.

Q.—Is the Nawab a clever man?

A.—Very clever. He is one of the cleverest men I have ever met. (A laugh.) He talks little, but he is a clever man.

Q.—Has he a strong will of his own, or is he entirely under the influence of Mr. Shamrao?

A.—Sometimes he acts according to his own will, and sometimes he acts upon the advice of Mr. Shamrao. He is no doubt a strong-willed man. He is not a weak-minded man.

Q.—Did you ever tell Mr. Shamrao that the Nawab was too weak?

A.—No. I only told him that he was a mild-tempered man.

Q.—Did you tell Shamrao that the Nawab was so weak that he might at any moment take fright?

A.—No. Nor did I tell Mr. Shamrao that the Nawab might be frightened to throw him overboard.

Q.—Did you ever tell Shamrao that he might have difficulty in getting witnesses for proving his case?

A.—I don't recollect. I no dot remember having told Mr. Shamrao that the Nawab might be frightened into dismissing him when the malee came to the Dewan's house. He had a red turban on and a jacket and dhoti. I was one of those who were in the adjoining room at the time.

Q.—Were you nearer the door than Jamsedji?

A.—We were equally near. I saw the malee as I took my seat in the room. Nathuram is my official superior and is a friend of the Dewan. Nathuram was not employed in the Cambay State, when Shamrao was not Dewan there.

Re-examined:—At Mehmadabad Cowasjee had told the Dewan and others present that it would be better if the matter were settled, and that the saheb had told him all that had taken place. He said that the saheb had told him that he had spoken about the thing to Shamrao as a joke, having heard certain things in Bombay. The Dewan said; "My heart best knows whether he said that seriously or in joke." Cowasjee said, "You have to remain under the hands of 'saheb logue,' your brother is employed at Wankanir, you had better settle this as best you can." It was after this that I tried to persuade Mr Shamrao to settle the matter. When I told Mr. Shamrao that the Nawab did not approve of such things. I meant to say that the dispute which had arisen did no agree with his Highness's disposition. The Dewan had told me to tell the saheb that God was their witness as to who was speaking the truth with reference to their interview at Lalbaugh, and it was with reference to this that I had told the saheb that he had a big belly and should be kind to small people.

Amanalla Rahimalla, a Sheik, and a jemadar attached to the Dewan's cutchery, said, he knew the malee of the name of Jahlia, and had brought him to the house of the Dewan on the occasion when the interview took place between the Dewan and the malee.

Badu Sumaher, a jemadar attached to the office of the Collector of Kaira, was called to prove the dates of certain movements of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Inverarity said he would not dispute that Mr. Wilson moved to Mehmadabad on the morning of the 4th December, and dined with Mr. Sheppard at his camp the same evening; that Mr. Wilson left for Bombay on the 5th and returned on the evening of the 9th. The witness in answer to Mr. Inverarity said that when Mr. Wilson came in, Mrs. Sheppard was with Mr. Sheppard. He did not know whether Mrs. Sheppard was present all the time Mr. Wilson was with Mr. Sheppard. The name of the gardener who was in the employ of Mr. Spry was Sudoo. Sudoo was originally a ghorawala, so he was made to revert to his old position. When Jahlia Malee came back to his master he was employed as gardener. Jahlia was a clever gardener. Witness did not know if Mr. Spry was indifferent to gardening, but he did know that Mr. Wilson was very fond of it. The garden was much tidier in Mr. Wilson's time, than in Mr. Spry's time. Witness did not go to salaam the Dewan.

Q.—Is it not usual for the sepoys and jemadars of the Collector to receive small presents from the Dewan?

A.—No, it is not the practice. We never went to the Dewan to salaam him.

Q.—What if Mr. Shamrao says that it was the practice to give present to the sepoys?

A.—Then I am lying. (A laugh.)

Mr. Inverarity: Perhaps, you are not telling the truth.

Witness.—No, I am telling the truth.

In re-examination by Mr. Mehta, the witness said that Mr. Wilson had first employed Jahlia at the Collector's bungalow at Kaira, that the mali had left the service some time after Mr. Wilson had left the place, and that on Mr. Wilson's return, he was re-employed.

The Commission stands adjourned till to-morrow.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

A MEETING of the general committee of the Jubilee fund was held at the Bombay Municipal Office, yesterday, under the presidency of Captain Morland, the chairman of the Corporation. About fifty members of the committee attended.

The following letter was first read from Colonel Portman with reference to the proposed feast to school children:—

"Sir,—I am directed by his

greater pleasure than by subscribing to it. It would therefore be a gratification to Government if Mr. Bhownagri or any other member would move an amendment in the sense he had suggested, that the committee, which was a very representative one, would do its best to obtain subscriptions. There was no other alternative but to make a separate appeal for subscriptions to the Imperial Institute. One of the papers had suggested that the people of Bombay had not subscribed to the local Jubilee fund very liberally, because they were holding back to aid the Imperial Institute. That explanation, if it were the true one, would go a long way to save the credit of Bombay, and the new list would give to the gentlemen, who had been keeping their money back for the purpose, that opportunity of subscribing which they were said to desire.

Mr. Bhownagri said that after this expression of opinion he should move, "That this meeting expresses its warm approval of the objects set forth in the report of the Imperial committee, and pledges itself to use its best endeavours to make the objects of the institute known to the people of Bombay and to procure subscriptions for it."

Mr. J. R. Duxbury, who had much pleasure in seconding the proposal, suggested the addition of a fourth column to the subscription list. Contributions had already been invited for the technical institute, the general fund, and the children's feast. The Imperial Institute would involve the addition of the fourth.

On the suggestion of the chairman, the two proposals were embodied in one resolution, the mover and seconder of the original motion concurring.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee heartily approved of the resolution as finally amended, because the proposed institute would link together the communities of England, India and the Colonies.

The Municipal Commissioner, who supported it on similar grounds, remarked that the amending suggestion came with peculiar aptitude from Mr. Bhownagri. Year by year there was an increasing number of the most intelligent natives of India who had learned to appreciate the benefit of some sojourn in England and of closer acquaintance with Englishmen and English institutions. That class was more likely than any other to benefit this country in the immediate future. The scheme for an Imperial Institute would draw closer the bond of union between the two countries. Loyalty might be talked about, but he did not believe very much in the loyalty that was devoid of enthusiasm; and he was quite certain there was an abundance of both in Bombay if they were only properly evoked. Where people differed as to the form which a memorial of the Jubilee should take, it was very desirable that an opportunity should be given them of choosing for themselves whether they should contribute to one or the other scheme.

The resolution with the amendment included therein was then unanimously agreed to.

THE programme of the Volunteer Jubilee tournament with which the Western India Volunteer Athletic Association will inaugurate their existence next week, will give a large share in the celebrations to the men belonging to the services. The events are open to the navy, the Bombay army, (European and native) and police, the Indian Marine and enrolled Volunteers of any part of the Empire; and the tournament has the distinguished honour of the patronage of his Excellency the Governor, H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and his Excellency Admiral Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. Each series of contests and sports will take place under the direction of a separate sub-committee, and a thoroughly representative Executive Committee, of which the popular commandant of the Bombay corps is chairman, will control the whole of the arrangements. Intending competitors may be referred to the programme just issued for the regulations as to dress and the conditions of the combats. The competitors include mounted and dismounted assaults at arms, feats of skill, athletics flat, hurdle obstacle and cycling races, boxing and wrestling and tugs of war. There are separate contests for the cadets. The tournament will take place on the Esplanade on the 16th and 17th, the shooting matches coming off at a later date. The Honorary Secretary (Mr. E. W. Fern) is working hard to make the meeting a success.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON ON THE JUBILEE.

At the meeting held at Lahore last Friday, Sir Charles Aitchison, in opening the proceedings, said:—It is very gratifying to see so large and so fairly representative a meeting. I take it as an index of the strong affection which all classes in this province bear to our beloved Queen-Empress, and their devotion to the throne, which she has adorned with every royal virtue, from the hour when, fifty years ago, as a maiden in her teens, she was summoned from her chamber in the grey of a summer morning, to be hailed Queen of England. Her Majesty is, I believe, the fourth Soverign of England who has seen the jubilee year of her reign. The first was Henry III., son of King John of famous Runnymede memory, who reigned from A. D. 1216 to 1272. The second was Edward III., who reigned from A. D. 1327 to 1377. The next was George III., Her Majesty's grandfather, who reigned from A. D. 1760 to 1820. Good Queen Bess came very near having a jubilee, but missed it by five years. The reign of Queen Victoria, though not as yet the longest on record, is by far the most remarkable and the most illustrious since the Reformation. Our Queen has had her full share of internal troubles in her Kingdom—attempts upon her life, famine, trade depression, charlatanism, Feniasm, Socialism and many like. Yet no sovereign was ever more beloved by her people; and in no country, monarchical or republican, was there ever known greater liberty of person, of conscience and of speech. She has had her share, too, of bloody and exhausting wars. But at this moment, thank God, her wide empire is at peace. In Burma the flames of disturbance seem flickering to extinction. Here in the Panjab our own little troubles are over. Within the last week, the Boners, who so nearly involved us in a military expedition a year ago, have tendered their submission, and paid the penalty for their offences. At the present moment, it may be said with truth that, through the length and breadth of Her Gracious Majesty's dominions, on which the sun never sets, there reigns profound and perfect peace. The record of her reign is not traced in blood, in wasted fields, in desolated hearths, and the hideous outrages which so often pass as history. Her reign is most illustrious by the triumphs of peace. Her records are traced in the singularly sweet and tender family life which has purified her Court and, with rare and reprobated exceptions reflects itself in the homes of the people and the cottages of the poor; which has restored public belief in royal virtue; and which has drawn, tight round the throne, the ties of personal loyalty, devotion and allegiance, which some previous reigns had done much to loosen. They are traced in the development of industrial inventions, in the establishment of the great principles of free trade, and in commercial enterprizes which have brought the boundless resources of the world to the doors of the humblest of her subjects. They are traced in the humane legislation which now shields the the infant and the woman from the oppression of the task-master; which protects the public health, and which has alleviated the miseries even of the hardened and the criminal. They are traced in the adaptation of new principles of research which, in their way, have proved as solvent of physical problems as the great Baconian method itself. They are traced, perhaps, above all, in a rich literature—poetical, historical critical, philosophical, imaginative, scientific, religious—more original and comprehensive, more scholarly, and, in some respects, even more brilliant than that of the Elizabethan era. In this republic of letters, the Queen herself occupies no inconspicuous place. To me, as I look back, the time of the Georges seems as far off as the Middle Ages; so wide is the gulf, so great the change. It really requires a violent stretch of the imagination to picture the condition of things which existed when Her Majesty came to the throne. Railways were then hardly known; there were no ocean steamers; no electric telegraph; no submarine cables; no sun pictures; no penny post even. And what shall we say of India? I see grey-beards before me, who remember the time when, in this very city of Lahore, each morning's sun rose upon the bodies of murdered men at the city gates; when there were no hospitals, no schools, no sanitary arrangements no bridges on our rivers, no roads, no freedom either of Press or speech or conscience. I am one of many who remember when the shortest journey in the Punjab was attended with such difficulties and discomforts as beset the traveller in Central Africa. When I joined the Province, it took me longer, and cost me more to travel from Delhi to Lahore, than it now takes from Peshawar to Calcutta, or Calcutta to Bombay. The most important changes in the country have taken place within about half the period of her Majesty's reign; from, indeed, the transfer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown. They are the result of the peace which the British Government has established and maintained, of the capital, the education, the administrative talent and energy, the commercial enterprise that England has bestowed upon India. What England purchased for herself by centuries of political struggle, what she attained by slow and patient growth—she has given all with ungrudging hand. She has placed India, in all that regards security of life and person and property, equality before the law, personal freedom, liberty of conscience and liberty of speech, in a position far ahead of many of the oldest Governments in Europe. For all this, under God, let us thank our Queen-Empress, who gave India its first charter. By her interest in India, by her sympathy with its peoples, by her care for all that affects their welfare, she has endeared herself to her Indian subjects, and laid deep in their affections a foundation of imperishable memory. One word and I have done. Various projects have been suggested as suitable memorials of this auspicious year. Some are of local, others are of wider interest. There have been suggested the establishment of a College for technical education, extension of the Dufferin Fund, the foundation of Scholarships for female medical students, the endowment of a female Hospital, a People's Park, a new Museum, and lastly the Imperial Institute in London, which has received the high approval of Her Majesty herself. This is not the place, even if there were time, to do more than mention these various projects. There may be many others equally good or better. I will merely express the hope that all reasonable proposals will receive careful consideration at the hands of the Representative Committee, which I trust this meeting will appoint; and I am sure that whatever decision they eventually arrive at, will be such as to deserve the confidence and support of the public.

THE JUBILEE AND THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE *Times*, writing in regard to Lady Dufferin's public appeal on behalf of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women in India, says:—

The appeal is addressed specially to the women of the United Kingdom, both because the fund is to be raised in honour of one of their sex, and also because it is intended for the benefit of their Eastern sisters and fellow-subjects. The object to be attained is both clearly defined and outside the scope of any of the other schemes suggested or decided upon for the celebration of the present year, and therefore Lady Dufferin's Jubilee Fund is likely to gain sympathy and support among that influencial section of the community to which it mainly appeals. It is still more likely to succeed because, while the fund could usefully employ at the present moment, and still more in the near future, any sum placed at its disposal, the comparatively small amount of twenty or twenty-five thousand pounds would be a very handsome addition to the total already raised in India. If this amount were collected by the efforts of women of England, Scotland, so much interested in the Anglo-Indian services and Ireland, it would form a noble memorial to the Queen, and an enduring token of sympathy with the women of India.

If Lady Dufferin's appeal claims on its merits a cordial and gratifying response, it must also be admitted that she has adopted a very excellent way of enlisting the sympathy and the enthusiasm of her sex in making the Jubilee Fund a conspicuous success. The system she has organised is that those ladies who will become collectors shall be supplied with special cards, tastefully and appropriately designed, and that these cards, when filled up with the name of subscribers of a total amount of no less than five pounds should be sent to Messrs. Coutts and Co., who have consented to receive subscriptions. Each card is numbered, and the name of the collector will be registered. The cards, which are now being prepared by Mr. Griggs, of Peckham, can be procured in about a week's time from the honorary secretary for the United Kingdom, Mr. D. Boulger, 46, Edwardes-square, Kensington, W., from whom also any other information relating to the fund may be obtained. Donors of larger sums will receive an acknowledgment on a special "Jubilee" card, which is also in the hands of the lithographer. The main feature of the proposal, however, is that a copy of the register containing the names of all those who have aided in this work should be handsomely bound and presented to her Majesty the Queen-Empress as a souvenir of the occasion. Collectors will therefore have the encouragement of knowing that their efforts will come immediately under the eyes of the Queen herself, while their contributions will be devoted to a very useful and laudable object in India. Subscriptions may be given for any special branch of the fund, or even for the benefit of a particular university or school at which female doctors are trained and educated. The Jubilee Fund is proposed to be devoted to one of these two purposes,—first, the improvement of the female departments of the universities and colleges now in existence—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Agra—and the building of a memorial lecture room or hospital, or a ward, or the founding of scholarships in each place, as may be required, and as the money at the disposal of the committee may allow; secondly, with part of the money subscribed in England some Indian scholarships for English women might be founded, and a sum for providing the outfit and travelling expenses to India of lady doctors appointed by the National Association might be set apart.

The main object of Lady Dufferin's Fund is generally known. Its purport has been several times described in our columns, and Lady Dufferin herself has given its history in an article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, which has been republished in pamphlet form in India. If its objects are to be understood at a glance, it may be said that the rigid seclusion of women in India has extended to the bed of sickness, and that the aid of male doctors has been generally repelled, although their presence would frequently have signified the rescue from death of some close and loved relation. The greatest concession the inherited prejudice of ages would allow was that the sick woman might show her hand while the rest of her person remained concealed behind a curtain, which obviously gave the English male doctor but scanty grounds for tracing the seat of her disorder or the extent of her malady. The Zenana Mission was the first to endeavour to cope with this national evil and calamity, but as its objects were missionary as well as medical the development of its sphere of usefulness could not but be greatly hampered, and its progress was really contingent on the advance of Christianity among the Hindoo and Mahomedan peoples of India. All practical persons saw that so long as our efforts to remedy the lot of the women of India under their physical complaints and maladies inherited from a common nature was associated with a religious propaganda, they must not merely have small results, but they must absolutely tend to strengthen the popular prejudice which was against admitting male doctors into the domestic interiors of each household in that land. Lady Dufferin's Fund, commenced immediately after the assumption of the Viceroyalty by her husband, and under the direct encouragement, if not absolutely at the suggestion of the Queen, was the first endeavour to separate, and to place on two distinct bases, the questions of healing the bodies and saving the souls of the peoples of India; and its success, already conspicuous, deserves appreciation shown in England and in India for the single-minded and well-conceived project which, if Lord Dufferin's stay in India were to be barren of any other achievement, would suffice to give his name a distinct and honourable place among the Governor-Generals of that country. The responsible rulers of India have no right to interfere with or in the most indirect manner to seem to coerce, the people of India in their religious convictions and beliefs; and it is creditable to the English that they have never done so. But the obligation to look after their material wants is not the less binding; and public sympathy cannot be refused to the first attempt made to deal with a difficulty which has either baffled or been ignored by previous administrations. Lady Dufferin's female doctors will gradually carry into the interior the discoveries of science into every zenana and harem of Hindostan. In the course of years these emissaries will be native ladies as well as English. Popular approval and confidendence in India already half won over, will be fully obtained and held by the irrefutable evidence of the benefits conferred by an association which only needs a marked expression of support from English society, such as the Jubilee Fund now affords an opportunity of exhibiting, to be placed on the enduring basis which both the reputation of the governing State and the needs of the dependent country alike require. The work is not merely a good one in itself, but there is no room to doubt that under its present auspices it is certain to be crowned with success.

ARREST OF GERMAN SPIES.

THE Lyons police arrested on Tuesday night, Jan. 18th two men who are said to be German spies. A few days ago three travellers who, from their accent in speaking French, were put down as foreigners, arrived at the Hotel de l'Univers at Perrache. That establishment is close to the Bisuel Barracks, where the 28th Battalion of Chasseurs is garrisoned. The three new arrivals very quickly made acquaintance with a young soldier, to whom they finally offered a large, sum of money—£800 it is said—for a rifle of the new model with some of the new cartridges. The soldier pretended to accept the offer, and made an appointment to meet his three acquaintances at the Cafe Fritz at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night. He was to bring the rifle and cartridges there, and to receive the money in exchange for them. Instead of doing so, the soldier warned the police, who made their appearance at the Cafe at the appointed hour. One of the suspected individuals succeeded in making his escape, but the two others were arrested. When questioned, they said that their names were Audenas Sydney, born in London, and Charles Wolitz, his valet. It is believed that these names have been assumed by the prisoners. Immediately they were arrested their rooms at the hotel were sealed up by the police.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 21.)

Admiralty, 19th January, 1887.

Sub-Lieut H V Simpson has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in H M's Fleet.

Admiralty, 20th January, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Comdr C E D Willcox has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

THE EMIN PASHA EXPEDITION.

THE *Times*, describing the prospects of Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, says:—"Mr. Stanley means to be with Emin Pasha in the beginning of July at all hazards. No man knows better how to deal with African natives, no one can treat them with more tender and patient consideration for their crudest fears and obstinacy and petulance; so that if force be at any point necessary we may be sure that only a stern sense of duty will have compelled it. It has been stated that some Belgian soldiers will accompany Mr. Stanley; this is not the case, though, certainly, he will take a few soldiers from Egypt to help him to discipline the horde of about 1,000 men that will form his caravan. Under Mr. Stanley there will be a staff of six leading members, including a major and a lieutenant of engineers, whom the War Department have kindly supplied, and Mr. A. M. Jephson. Mr. Stanley has been flood with hundreds of applications for permission to accompany him; so many good men have volunteered that the difficulty of selection has been great, and we may, therefore, be sure that those white men who are going are made of the very best stuff for the work before them, good men and true, prepared with perfect loyalty to carry out the interests of the expedition. The engineer officers, it is evident, will be useful for many purposes. One of them is an admirable surveyor and observer, and, as several first-rate chronometers and other scientific apparatus are being taken, we may expect the gain to science will be great. Mr. Stanley is going into the region of Central Africa about which we know least, and a knowledge of which would enable us to settle some of the most puzzling problems in the hydrography of the Continent. The first object will be to reach Emin Pasha and give him what help he requires; after that the expedition is free to go where it chooses, and no doubt the greatest living African explorer will not return without doing something more to fill up the blank spaces in our maps of Africa.

The Congo route has by no means been definitely decided upon. Mr. Stanley is too good and experienced a general to lay down any hard and fast plan of campaign without knowing all the conditions. He is prepared for any contingency. It seems to be thought among those who are taking heed to the matter that the intention is to send all the heavy baggage direct to the Congo from England, while Mr. Stanley himself would proceed to Zanzibar, starting thence either round by the Cape or across, say, to Stanley Falls, as circumstances indicated. Everything, in fact, and everybody goes to Zanzibar, and a large portion of the heavy baggage is there already. On the route to be taken depends to a great extent the cloths, beads, and such articles, the current money of Central Africa, to be taken, and these can be all obtained at Zanzibar. Mr. Stanley will meet Dr. Junker at Port Said on his way out, and from him expects to get much information that will be of real service to him both in finally deciding as to the route and as to the line of action to be taken in the conduct of the expedition, and especially in dealing with the brutal Mwanga King of Uganda, should it be necessary to come into contact with him at all. The unexpected advantages, however, now presented by the Congo route, will almost certainly lead to its ultimate selection. Even by this best land route the difficulties of moving a great body of men and animals, encumbered with tons of heavy baggage are so great and the dangers so many that the advantage of being steamed to within about 300 miles of the point aimed at is enormous. Another vastly important point to be considered is the safety of Mr. Mackay and the French missionaries in Uganda, not to mention the lives of the many native Christians. By the Congo route the Albert Nyanza might be reached before Mwanga even heard of the expedition, and when he did hear of it, of its strength, and of its leader, the powerful friend of his father, the effect would probably be to bring him to his senses, and make him seek the aid of the European prisoners as intercessors. For we must remember that not only has Emin Pasha a force of his own, but the intervening people of Unyoro would be only too ready to lend their aid against Uganda. In actual distance, the Congo route is longer than either of the other two which are at all likely to be selected. The Masailand route in some 800 miles long, 300 of which are unexplored. The Uganda route, along the west coast of Lake Victoria Nyanza is about 1,000 miles long, all through a region already traversed. The Congo route, on the other hand, may be estimated at about 1,500 miles, unless indeed, the Mobangi tributary be selected, which would probably add another 300 miles. Whatever Mr. Stanley may do on his return, he will try no experiments going out. Therefore, he will in all probability proceed as far up as the river Aruwimi and possibly, should circumstances be favourable, to Stanley Falls, a distance of, say, 1,100 miles from the sea. As with one or two interruptions the whole of the distance can be traversed in steamers (there are seven or eight on the Middle Congo) the saving in time will be immense. If no time is lost at Zanzibar, (and surely it could be arranged that a steamer would be ready to start promptly), the expedition should reach its real base of operations by the beginning of May.

It is Mr. Stanley's intention to establish a camp at a safe distance from the Congo, *en route* to Albert Nyanza, as a base of operations. This camp will be a most critical position, and whoever has charge of it will have a task demanding rare qualities and African experience. There is one man well fitted for such a post; and we hope the expedition may not leave Zanzibar without him. Mr. Stanley is a great friend of the native chief who rules at the mouth of the Aruwimi, the great tributary from the north, which will be remembered in connexion with Mr. Stanley's graphic account of the many canoe battles that took place there on his first descent of the river. Among his retainers in New Bond-Street, is an interesting little back boy, gentle and timid, almost intelligent and anxious to perform his little duties aright in the eyes of his master. The boy is a son of the chief, who he knows not only his native language and English, but the great *lingua franca* of Central Africa, Swahili. Through this boy and his relatives and tribesmen, Mr. Stanley has already acquired so much information as to the country and the people for 11 or 12 days' march from the Congo eastwards that he sees his way clearly. At the stations on the Congo itself are a dozen similar boys, mostly little fellows rescued from Arab slavery, who have been so well trained—knowing English and Swahili in addition to their own tongues—that they will be invaluable as scouts, interpreters, and guides in the region to be traversed by the expedition. All this, combined with the liberality of the King of the Belgians, tells strongly in favour of the Congo route above all others. Still, as we have said, Mr. Stanley is prepared to take any route that circumstances may indicate when he reaches Zanzibar; and it should be remembered that he has not only the usual difficulties of African travel to reckon with but the official anxiety of the French Government with respect to their missionaries in Uganda, and the sensitiveness of Germany with regard to their newly acquired possessions.

After a route has been opened up to the Albert Nyanza, there will be little difficulty in bringing back such of Emin Pasha's people as wish to leave; and, as we have indicated, the establishment of such a route will be an immense help to the development of the country as well as to its exploration. As to this last, Mr. Stanley will, for one thing, do his best no doubt ... Nyanza question. At present to clear up the Albert ... Muta-Nzige on the we find two lakes on our maps, the ... south and the Albert Nyanza or Mwutan-Nzige, on the north. On the former is Mr. Stanley's Beatrice Gulf, and it is of great importance to know what is the exact relation between these two lakes, if indeed they are two and not one, which is a matter of grave doubt. The country on the west side of these lakes is almost unexplored, and the people are reputed to be warlike and hostile. Still we hope that besides clearing up the lakes question, Mr. Stanley may be able to do something to complete the work of Junker and Schweinfurth on the numerous rivers that take their rise to the west of the lakes and flow we know not whither. The Welle-Makua problem, he is almost sure to solve, and be able to tell us whether this many-branched river joins the Congo and goes on north-west to Lake Chad. Mr. Grenfell seconded the Aruwimi and found it disappointing; navigation is obstructed by rapids and the volume of water greatly diminishes, so that probably it is of no great length. These are one or two of the *lacuna* in our knowledge of this interesting region which Mr. Stanley will be expected to fill up.

It is because the expedition will be to some extent an exploring one and that much will be done in the interests of geography that our Geographical Society has felt justified in subsidising it to the extent of £1,000. Two members of the Scottish Geographical have contributed £500 each, and, with other liberal suabcriptions, Mr. Stanley will have at his disposal some £20,000, and perhaps rather more. But it must not be supposed that Mr. Stanley has had all this money at his absolute disposal. Its expenditure and the general plan and organisation of the expedition is in the hands of a committee of gentlemen, whose position and knowledge of Africa and of the special requirements of the situation are guarantees that the interests at stake have received supreme and competent consideration.

It ought to be stated that it is a mistake to imagine that Wadelai is the only station occupied by Emin Pasha. Between that and up to and including Lado, a distance of some 120 miles, are seven other stations, all planted by Gordon, and all fortified and occupied by Emin Pasha's men. Thus, with adequate ammunition and other supplies, his position is really a very strong one.

Such, then, are some of the points of interest in connexion with the great expedition, which, as it proceeds, will arouse the increasing interest of England, and indeed of Europe, for the interests of France and Germany and Belgium are at stake as well as the honour of our own country. Mr. Stanley has shown himself of a masterly, some may be inclined to say masterful, spirit in the past; he has done work of a magnitude and importance which places his name alongside that of Livingstone as the two most prominent names across the map of Central Africa. We can hardly expect him to surpass his own record, but we feel confident that in all respects he will prove worthy of it, and at least accomplish the hazardous mission intrusted to him as probably no other man can accomplish it.

BULL FIGHT IN PARIS.

Of all the entertainments which have been provided for the Parisians with the object of procuring funds for the sufferers by the recent inundations in the South of France, the bull fights (says the correspondent of a London paper) had been looked forward to as likely to prove the greatest success. From a pecuniary point of view no doubt they will, as almost all the tickets for these cruel amusements, which are to last for over a week, have already been sold. Up to the very last moment it was uncertain whether the Government would authorise the bull fighting. M. Sarrien, the Minister of the Interior in the last Cabinet, had done so; but when M. Goblet took the portfolio of the Interior he withdrew the permission. It was only late yesterday afternoon that the definitive sanction of the Minister was given, and only then on condition that the horns of all the bulls should be tipped with copper nobs. This was, done, and, though the animals were not by any means fierce, the precaution was not useless, for during the entertainment two men were knocked down by the bulls. One of them was tossed into the air a few feet, which made his nose bleed a little, and the other was knocked down flat on the ground. The copper tips which were covered with india-rubber, were however, so small that they were scarcely noticeable.

The *courses de taureaux* as they took place on January 16th, were not at all the same thing as the bull fighting in Spain. No bulls were killed, and the public was spared the revolting spectacle of the horses which are so freely sacrificed on the other side of the Pyrenees. The picadors were dispensed with, so there were no horses in the arena. The entertainment comprised two sorts of bull fighting or rather bull baiting—that indulged in in Provence and that practised in the Department of Les Landes. I say bull baiting because the poor animals, which are not furious bulls like those seen in the arena in Spain are tormented and excited till they are thoroughly exhausted and are then allowed to return to their stalls. The Course Provencale was the first on the programme. When the first bull was let in there was evident disappointment among the spectators. The animal did not seem to come up to their expectations, but in a few minutes it was goaded into something like fury, and was rushing about the arena after the Provencal Quadrille. The Provencal toreador shows his skill by sticking paper stars, and banderillos on the bull's head and back and in afterwards pulling them out. The dexterity and agility with which the men forming the Quadrille Provencal avoided the bull when it rushed straight at them was certainly surprising, but the Quadrille Landais gained the greatest applause. After exciting the bull, whose fury is however, kept, within bounds by a cord round its horns, the toreadors amuse the public by their extraordinary feats of agility. Some of the men, who are called sauteurs, attract the attention of the bull, and when it rushes at them they leap right over it. Sometimes they use jumping poles, but they generally have nothing to depend on but their own legs. Barrere, one of these sauteurs, had a great success. There were two things which he did which won thunders of applause. The fiercest of the bull which were seen at the Hippodrome to-day was in the arena, and had been duly excited when Barrere took off his cap put his feet into it and awaited the bull, which came bounding at him. The ladies, and indeed most of the gentlemen present, were trembling with anxiety, thinking that the man could not possibly escape unhurt; but Barrere cleared the bull at a bound alighting on the ground with his two feet still in his cap. His second most successful feat was jumping over the bull, and turning a sommersault in the air between the animal's horns.

There was a third part to the entertainment, but it fell very flat, and was, in fact, grotesque. A very young bull, little more than a calf, was first chased about the arena by a man on horse-back, and when the poor creature was fairly exhausted the man, who had been goading it with a long pole, got off his horse and wrestled with it. He caught hold of it by the horns and by the nostrils and in a few seconds floored the poor creature. On the whole the *courses de taureaux* were less successful than had been anticipated.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th February, as compared with the statement of the 29th January:—

	Jan. 29.	Feb. 5.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,0
Public Deposits at Head Office	39,13,300	42,02,450
do. do. at Branches	13,81,991	14,07,471
Other Deposits	1,76,63,051	1,81,32,069
Post Bills	8,047	10,93
Cash Credits undrawn	9,83,116	7,04,385
	3,67,83,878	3,75,56,842
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	32,58,255	31,42,214
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	32,92,041	33,63,560
Loans, on Security of do.	33,83,526	42,14,740
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,730	6,287
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,69,82,213	1,77 66,188
Stamps	27,848	28,052
Dead Stock Rs. 3,77,588		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,75,000	3,02,588	3,02,588
Bullion		
Cash & Balances with Correspondents	10,45,667	9,69,370
Cash and Currency Notes	75,51,919	75,17,523
	3,67,83,878	3,75,50,942

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st February as compared with that for the 25th January:—

	Jan. 25.		Feb. 1.	
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	2,00,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	46,56,604	15 0	46,56,604	15 0
Treasury Balances	2,31,73,478	0 8	1,92,15,828	13 0
Other Deposits	3,24,53,207	6 6	3,35,16,891	14 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,30,591	0 10	4,22,387	5 1
Sundries	13,64,624	4 10	13,73,373	4 10
Rs.	8,20,10,108	11 10	7,91,86,929	4 0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government Securities	78,01,316	3 0	78,20,075	12 0
Other authorized Investments	63,35,883	0 0	66,75,251	12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,05,90,458	14 7	1,08,40,690	0 9
do. on do.	72,60,181	9 11	73,33,361	10 9
Bills discounted	2,05,76,082	2 10	2,05,74,004	3 6
Balances with other Banks	3,93,961	7 1	4,56,732	6 10
Bullion	1,304	3 6	1,304	3 6
Dead Stock	11,27,505	15 2	11,27,510	1 2
Stamps	8,172	10 3	8,220	5 3
Sundries	7,94,488	9 10	7,85,479	4 8
Cash at Head Office	1,01,94,117	9 5	5,42,75,390	1 5
Do. at Branches	1,51,11,301	13 2	2,49,13,509	12 7
Rs.	8,20,10,108	11 1	7,91,86,929	4 0

THE PROGRESS OF TELEGRAPHY.

SIR CHARLES BRIGHT, F.R.A.S., M.I.C.E., delivered the inaugural address at the first general meeting of the session (1887) of the society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians in Great George Street, Westminster. He said that the total number of the members of the society was now 1,343, while at the first meeting in 1872 it was only 110. In 1872 the total amount of the subscriptions was £422, and during last year it was £1,388. The earlier part of the present century had been one of surpassing interest in the advance of the electrical knowledge, and all the requirements for an electric telegraph were then at hand; the voltaic battery, the electro-magnet, the multiplying coil, the magnetic needle, together with the knowledge that, if suspended it would be deflected by a galvanic current passing through a fixed coil adjacent to it, all were ready; and it was not to be wondered at that numerous devices for carrying on telegraphic communication by means of electricity had been proposed and shown by many philosophers and experimentalists in different parts of the civilized world. Ampère himself had proposed that a telegraph might be made with needles, deflected in such a manner as to communicate different letters of the alphabet; and it was subsequently computed at the trial of an American patent case that more than 60 claims might be made out for suggestions of various kinds for an electric telegraph prior to its actual realization. It was not until July 1837, that the first practical realization of the electrical telegraph in its application to railway working was ready for trial. The communication was between Camden-town Station and Euston, and the trial was attended with complete success. The apparatus used was the diamond-shaped dial instrument, with vertical needles on horizontal axes and the instrument required five wires. Thenceforward the electric telegraph prospered without a check. At first it was only used for railway purposes, but afterwards despatches were transmitted for the public at 1s. a message, regardless of length, and this was the first popular use of the telegraph in England or elsewhere. In 1846 Mr. Bain patented his electro-chemical telegraph, by means of which it was rendered practicable to transmit intelligence to a distance of upwards of 1,000 miles at the rate of 19,500 words per hour. This telegraph was the father of the beautiful and rapid automatic instrument of Sir C. Wheatstone and Mr. Stroh, now used at the Post Office, the latest speed of working which was 435 words per minute. In 1848 the Electric Telegraph Company opened offices for receiving and transmitting public messages in some of the largest towns of England, and from that time the company's progress, though gradual, never flagged. In the year 1850, owing to the high tariff charged, a clamour rose for competition, and a number of other companies had Acts of Parliament granted to them. On the other side of the Irish Channel an underground line was carried from Donaghadee to Belfast and Dublin, and an isolated branch from Cork to Queenstown. These underground wires were of No. 16 gauge copper, insulated by a continuous coating of gutta-percha. This remarkable substance had been first introduced to this country by Dr. Montgomerie, who had observed the Malays using it for making basins, jugs, and shoes. Its value was speedily recognized, and many patents were taken out for its manufacture. It was a good insulator of electricity, insoluble under water, capable of being laid over a wire by being passed through a die when hot, yet pliable when cold. Dr. Werner Siemens in 1847 was probably the first to use it for covering wires laid underground, but a further use of world-wide importance was soon to be found for it. In January, 1849, Mr. C. V. Walker laid a length of two miles of wire, coated with gutta-percha in the English Channel, and the experiments with the cable were so successful as to encourage the prosecution of the idea of submarine telegraphic communication. In 1840 a plan for laying a submarine cable between Dover and Calais was matured by Professor Wheatstone, but nothing came of it; and it was not till 1850 that the first telegraphic message was sent across the Channel; but after that other submarine cables were soon laid. The practicability of uniting by means of submarine cable the Old and the New Worlds had for a long time engaged the thoughts of some of the most enterprising men of science and experience in telegraphs. But it was a moot question as to whether a cable could be laid in such great depths of water, and for such a great distance without mishap, and whether so long a circuit could be worked electrically. On the 20th of October, 1856, the Atlantic Telegraph Company was registered, and in 1858 the first messages along the Atlantic cable were transmitted. The next great submarine cable was laid from Suez in several directions, between Suez and Kurrachee, at the end of 1859, and in 1863, 3,499 miles were made and laid by Messrs. Newall and Co., for the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company under a guarantee from Government. It was a most disappointing failure, the second breaking down one after another. In January, 1861, in consequence of the war with China having come to an end, it was settled that a cable should be laid from Malta to Alexandria, and divided into sections at Benghazi and Tripoli, and this was done in the summer of the same year with complete success. The report and evidence of the Submarine Telegraph Committee was published during the construction of this cable and constituted the most valuable collection of facts, warnings, and evidence which had ever been compiled concerning submarine cables. The laying of the Persian Gulf cable, forming the first telegraphic communication between England, Europe, and India, was undertaken in 1862, and with its completion the science of making and laying submarine lines was pretty definitely worked out, and no important improvement had since been introduced. The importance of thoroughly surveying and sounding the bottom along the route where a cable was proposed to be laid, had, however, of late years been more fully recognized than in early times; and had this recognition been sooner many of the failures of early cables after but a brief subsequence would not have taken place. It was only by means of taking soundings, which should not be more than ten miles apart, that an even bed could be relied upon. By the highly ingenious duplex system invented by the Messrs. Muirhead, which was now successfully applied to about 50,000 miles of submarine lines, the transmitting power of cables had been doubled; and the system as applied to cables had been brought to a high degree of perfection. Referring to the English telegraph companies again, Sir C. Bright said that opinions had often been expressed that the Government made an improvident bargain when the telegraphs were taken over by the State. He did not agree with such opinions. Unlike other European countries, the English telegraphs had been erected and worked for 33 years by private enterprise. During this long period those engaged in the undertaking had provided the capital, incurred all the risk, and developed telegraph system into a highly lucrative business, from which the profits were steadily increasing, so much so, that the net earnings of the two largest companies ranged from 14 to 18 per cent. per annum. Moreover the companies were not desirous of parting with the systems they had created. A Parliamentary Committee, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, thoroughly thrashed out the conditions of the Bill in July, 1868, while the Conservative Government was in power, and the terms arrived at were confirmed next year by the Money Bill brought in by a Liberal Government. Before the completion of the purchase at the beginning of 1870, the accounts of the companies were thoroughly investigated by accountants of the Post Office, and the existing plant was examined by their experts. Upon national considerations the Government quickly extended the wires to a vast number of small places, which entailed a very large extra cost, and the reduction of the message rates to 1s. entailed loss at first. These facts accounted for the Postal Telegraph Department not having profits to show such as were made by the companies. It was worthy of mention in this connexion that the companies handed over, in 1870, 48,378 miles of land wires and 1,622 miles of cable wires (irrespective of the railway wires worked by them) connecting together 2,488 telegraph stations; while at the present time the Post Office had no less than 153,153 miles of wire (including submarine wires) in communication with 5,097 offices. Thus the mileage had been doubled, and the number of stations trebled. In addition to this the railway companies had about 70,000 miles of wire, making a gross total of 223,153 miles; the weight of the iron wires employed being no less than 50,150 tons. In the year 1865 the number of messages transmitted was 882,990, at a tariff ranging between 1s. 6d. and 4s.; in 1865 the number of messages was 1,863,839, at a tariff from 1s. to 2s.; in 1875 the number of messages was 19,353,120, at a minimum rate of 1s.; in 1880 there were 26,547,137 messages carried at the same rates; and in 1885-6 there were 47,508,509 messages carried at a minimum rate of 6d. On separating the inland messages in the latter returns from the foreign press messages, &c., the great immediate increase by the change of tariff became more evident; for the last six months under review, the inland sixpenny messages, being at the rate of more than 42 millions per annum, ... had also turned the corner, showing an increase of 45,536

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" Velvet embroidered Smoking Caps	each	4	0 to	6	0
" Neckties of different colors and fashions	each	0	8 to	2	0
" Collars of different fashions	per doz.	4	0 to	5	0
" Arrgoy and other kinds of Braces	per pair	1	0 to	3	0
" Coloured and White English Shirts	per doz.	24	0		
" White Kid Gloves, of any size	per pair	2	8		
" Colored Merino Socks,	per doz.	9	0 to	12	0
White and Red Blankets for cold season	per pair	8	0 to	16	0
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AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

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BY

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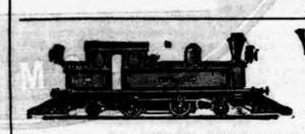

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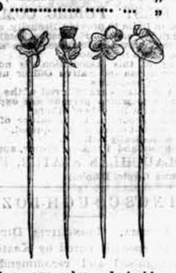

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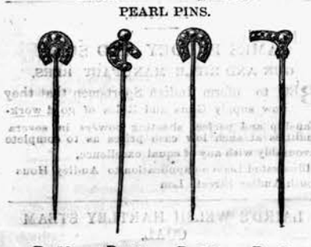

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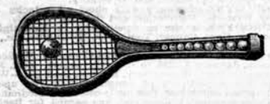

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"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Davenstry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

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S. GOLDER, 65, Huts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:
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I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. I) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, 29th *Feb.* 1884.

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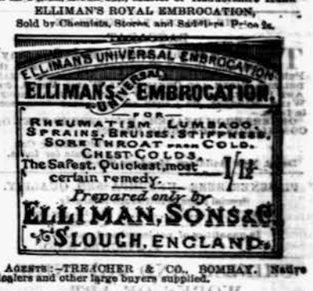
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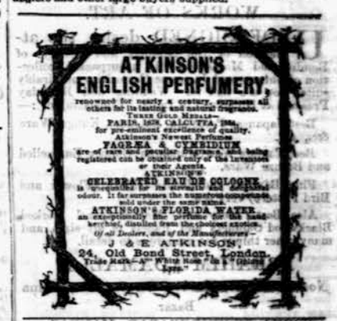
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